

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD151626 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 15 Jun, TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, has sent a message to the participants in the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament here. The message was pronounced by the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko who spoke at the session's plenary meeting today.

The document reads as follows:

"On behalf of the Soviet Union, on behalf of the 269 million Soviet people, I am addressing the General Assembly of the United Nations which has convened for its second special session devoted to disarmament.

The session is faced with great and responsible tasks. Its agenda includes a number of items of paramount importance.

But if we are to single out what is the most important, the most urgent, what now worries people in all corners of the globe, what preoccupies the minds of statesmen and public figures in many countries of the world, it is the concern for halting the endless build-up of ever more destructive types of weapons, ensuring a breakthrough in improving international relations and averting a nuclear disaster.

Concern for peace is the dominant feature of the Soviet Union's policy. We are convinced that no contradictions between states or groups of states, no differences in social systems, ways of life of ideologies and no transient interests can eclipse the fundamental need common for all the peoples -- the need to safeguard peace and avert a nuclear war.

Today, as never before, purposeful considered action is required of all states in order to achieve this lofty goal.

Guided by the desire to do all in its power to deliver the peoples from the threat of nuclear devastation and ultimately to exclude its very possibility from the life of mankind, the Soviet state solemnly declares:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics assumes the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

This obligation shall become effective immediately, on the moment it is made public from the rostrum of the U.N. General Assembly.

Why is it that the Soviet Union is taking this step in conditions where the nuclear powers participating in the NATO grouping, including the United States, make no secret of the fact that not only does their military doctrine not rule out the possibility of the first use of nuclear weapons; it is actually based on this dangerous premise.

In taking this decision, the Soviet Union proceeds from the indisputable fact, which plays a determining role in the present-day international situation, that should a nuclear war start, it could mean the destruction of human civilization and perhaps the end of life itself on earth.

Consequently, the supreme duty of leaders of states conscious of their responsibility for the destinies for the world is to exert every effort to ensure that nuclear weapons never be used.

The peoples of the world have the right to expect that the decisions of the Soviet Union will be followed by reciprocal steps on the part of the other nuclear states. If the other nuclear powers assume an equally precise and clear obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, that would be tantamount in practice to a ban on the use of nuclear weapons altogether, which is espoused by the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world.

In the conduct of its policy the Soviet Union will naturally continue to take into account how the other nuclear powers act, whether they heed the voice of reason and follow our good example or push the world downhill.

It is also the objective of the Soviet Union's initiative to raise the degree of trust in relations between states. And that is particularly important in the present-day international situation where trust has been gravely crippled by the efforts of those who are trying to upset the obtaining balance of forces, to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies and to wreck all the positive which the policy of detente brings. [sentence as received]

The military-political stereotypes inherited from the times of the one-time monopoly on the atom bomb have become outdated. The realities of today require a fundamentally different approach to the questions of war and peace. The present move of the Soviet Union makes it easier to take a different look at the entire complex of problems related to the limitation and reduction of armaments, especially nuclear arms, and furthers the cause of disarmament as a whole.

The vast achievements scored by human creative and technological genius permit the peoples to open a new chapter in their history. Even now boundless opportunities exist to approach the solution of such human problems of global magnitude as the struggle against hunger, disease, poverty and many others. But that requires scientific and technological progress to be used exclusively to serve people's peaceful aspirations.

The Soviet Union is assuming an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons being confident in the power of sound judgement and believing in mankind's ability to avoid self-annihilation and to ensure peace and progress for the present and coming generations.

I would like further to invite the attention of the representatives of states attending the special session of the U.N. General Assembly to the following question:

In the search for measures which would actually halt the arms race many political and public figures of various countries have recently turned to the idea of a freeze, in other words, stopping a further build-up of nuclear potentials. The considerations advanced in this connection are not all in the same view, still, on the whole, we believe they go in the right direction. We see in them the reflection of people's profound concern for their destinies. To use a figure of speech, people are voting for preserving the supreme value in the world which is human life.

The idea of a mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals as a first step towards their reduction and, eventually, complete elimination is close to the Soviet point of view. Moreover, our country has been the initiator of concrete proposals aimed at stopping the nuclear arms race in its quantitative and qualitative aspects.

And, finally, still another issue which the U.N. General Assembly, in our view, cannot disregard.

Despite the obvious danger incident to nuclear weapons [as received], it is not to be forgotten that there are other means of mass destruction in the arsenals of states, including chemical weapons. The fact, however unthinkable, is that a few kilogrammes of poisonous agents from the tens of thousands of tons which are operational in the armies of certain countries are sufficient to kill several million people. And in addition, new programmes are being launched for production of still more sophisticated lethal types of chemical weapons.

Everything should be done for the elimination of chemical weapons from the face of the earth. The Soviet Union is a convinced champion of this approach. We are prepared to agree without delay on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of their stockpiles.

On the whole, the Soviet Union is in favor of moving ahead in all areas where opportunities exist for limiting and radically reducing armaments, be it nuclear weapons, other types of mass destruction weapons or conventional armaments. There is no type of weapons which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit or ban on the basis of reciprocity.

I would like to express confidence that the special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament will provide an effective impetus to the cessation of the arms race and transition to practical measures for real disarmament. In this way it will justify the hopes which the peoples are pinning on such a representative forum.

I wish the participants in the session fruitful work for the benefit of the peoples, for the benefit of universal peace. L. Brezhnev"

GROMYKO ADDRESS TO UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

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[Text] New York, 15 Jun, TASS -- Speaking today in the general discussion at the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, said:

The just read out message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, expresses in an epitomized form the Soviet Union's approach to the most burning problem facing mankind today -- how to preserve peace.

Peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and solution of all contentious issues between them by peaceful means are the main foundation of the foreign-policy course of the USSR. Herein lies the meaning of the Peace Program for the Eighties, adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

This is eloquently evidenced by all the peace initiatives which are put forward by the Soviet Union and by its allies -- the socialist countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. This is vividly illustrated by Leonid Brezhnev's speeches imbued with profound concern for the removal of the threat of nuclear war.

Our country is again taking a step of exceptional importance -- the Soviet Union is undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is taking this step unilaterally. If other nuclear powers follow our example, probability of outbreak of nuclear war will be actually reduced to nought.

When the United Nations Organization was being established, the breath of the world war was still felt. In the U.N. Charter the founding states expressed the aspirations of the peoples, having worked out a universal international commitment which sounds like an oath -- to prevent a new war.

The idea of combining the peoples' efforts in the name of the maintenance of international security is the cornerstone of the very foundation of this world organization. States of different social systems and different ideologies fought shoulder to shoulder in the great battle against fascism which had tried to impose the ways of vandals and butchers on the world.

In our days as well the Charter's clear-cut provisions as to the need to save the succeeding generations from the scourge of war cannot but move every person, and the more so, a figure standing on the captain's bridge of state policy.

It is no wonder therefore that every year an overwhelming majority of states at the United Nations express concern that mankind should not stumble over, should not fall into the abyss, and that the most valuable that there is on earth -- peace, in other words, life -- should be preserved.

At this session which is specially devoted to the issues of disarmament, the will to restrain the demon of war must be expressed still more distinctly than at any previous one.

Ask any responsible political figure, scientists, any thinking person what a nuclear conflict would result in? There will be no one answer: The consequences would be disastrous for all the peoples.

Maybe, this is an exaggeration? No, it is not. Hardly any serious person will now dispute that.

Is anyone willing to be burned in the conflagration of a nuclear war? Knock at random at the door of any family, in town or countryside, and try to ask this question. It will be correct to say that there is no people, neither big nor small, who would not yearn for lasting peace.

If so, it may be asked -- how to achieve such peace? There can be no setting hope on a miracle. One should struggle for peace.

Not only rifles and grenades, but even the most accurate rockets, the most deadly nuclear charges are created by people. And this means that people themselves can and must if they would will it, scrap the tools of war. We are convinced that the accomplishment of this task is within the power of states, provided they pursue a policy of peace.

They say the problem of disarmament cannot be solved in one's stride. One can hardly fail to agree with this. But if this problem is to be solved and solved in parts, one should be busy solving it, and not just use rhetoric as a cover behind which one can find anything but a genuine desire to solve the problem.

The Soviet Union has come out and comes out in favor of the task of restraining the arms race and achieving disarmament, and of removing the danger of a new war to be solved practically through agreements between states. Herein lies the essence of Leonid Brezhnev's message addressed to the UNO. The Soviet delegation has arrived at this session to actively promote this.

But, in international politics, as is known, there also exists a different trend. It is based on a continuation of the arms race and on giving it a still greater scope. Every kind of inventions, too, are likewise devised on a large scale.

One can also hear these statements: It is not enough to limit armaments. Deep, impressive reductions are necessary. Good words. However, in actual fact it turns out that it is the Soviet Union and only it that should effect deep and impressive reductions.

It is asserted further that in order to tackle reduction and limitation of armaments at some stage in the future it is essential to accumulate them first in NATO arsenals as much as possible -- mountains and mountains of weapons, first of all those of mass destruction. So it has become a kind of obsession with them to accumulate weapons. It is such militaristic programs that have been announced by Washington and by the bloc of NATO as a whole.

Seen behind all this is the aim -- to break the existing military balance between the USSR and the USA, the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO, to take the position of strength and to act from that position, to dictate their will to others, including that at the table of negotiations.

Some NATO figures are talking about the position of strength, perhaps, more often than even in the cold-war period. Calls are voiced from the highest political rostrums of the bloc: Militarily the USA must be ahead of everybody, ahead without fail, and so be it! All those statements, interviews, resolutions and communiques, through which an attempt is made to stun people, invariably savour of exorbitant ambitions. There is in general an obvious inflation of such kind of products.

Sometimes such plans are spoken of without particular subtleties, straightforwardly. But more often camouflage is resorted to. It is stated, for example, that the Soviet Union has allegedly spurred ahead in armaments, although this is a deception, since facts and figures shatter that argument completely. The design is obviously to confuse people.

The discourses on "the most destabilising factor" which is at the disposal of the Soviet Union have been circulated most recently. Their essence is that out of the total spectrum of strategic nuclear armaments only one is singled out -- land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. It is these, they say, that should be the first to be reduced in the Soviet Union.

What is the point: This is not much of a trick. It is being suggested that this type of strategic means, in which a numerical preponderance, if this factor is taken in isolation, and only in isolation, is on the side of the USSR. At the same time deliberately veiled is the question of other strategic armaments, preponderance in which, and a great one, too, is on the side of the USA: such as long-range cruise missiles which, as is known, are particularly counted upon in Washington, such as strategic aviation in which the USA likewise has a great advantage.

Neither is it said that the United States has several times more warheads mounted on the ballistic missiles of submarines, than the USSR.

And the U.S. forward-based means as well as the nuclear potentials of U.S. allies for the North Atlantic bloc are forgotten altogether.

The same is also done in application of medium-range nuclear means in Europe. The same purposes are pursued -- to present in a distorted light the correlation of nuclear forces of the sides there as well. The truth is substituted by inventions, and attempts are being made to give versimilitude of the inventions.

So it turns out that they simply want to derail the existing parity in the field of nuclear arms which is determined not by some individual their [as received] types but by the entire aggregate of such armaments available with the sides. Why do they not want to tell the people the truth? Why is it kept under lock and key? They do not want people to know it. For it is easier to pilot decisions in favour of the arms race and it is easier to defend the outsize military budgets.

Washington does not like, say, the weight of some Soviet missiles, and so it is stated that they destabilize the strategic situation. If the truth is restored, it should be recognised that such missiles are part of the overall balance, thoroughly verified and coordinated between the Soviet Union and the USA during years-long negotiations. It is this balance that they want to disrupt now.

Suffice it to remove the outward cover from the Washington-announced plan concerning strategic armaments, and this will out: It is aimed at undercutting the security of the other side and at keeping a free hand for the realisation of its own military programs. Such a lop-sided, abnormal approach is unrealistic and unacceptable.

A truly destabilising factor is the unheard-of arms race launched in the USA. Just look with what speed the wheels of the U.S. military-industrial machine rotate. There is virtually no type of weapons, including such barbarous ones as chemical and neutron, which would not be added to the arsenals of that country. Scientific and industrial progress is being forced to march in step with the policy of the arms race. Military uniform has been put on it.

Every day brings new evidence that the foreign policy of the United States is becoming increasingly imbued with the spirit of militarism. Militarist intoxication brings forth every kind of frenzied military doctrines. A first nuclear strike is spoken of as a routine and usual thing. This concerns a criminal conception of unleashing a nuclear war. The idea that a nuclear war is winnable if only the theatre of such a war is pushed somewhere farther away from one's home, to Europe, for example, is being presented almost as a masterpiece of military strategy.

Arriving in the country where the U.S. headquarters is situated, one as if gets into another world. People are being told one and the same thing from the pages of newspapers, from TV screens by officials of various standing: to arm, arm, and arm so that the USA could become the world's first military power. In other words, people are being told: If you want peace, prepare for war at full speed. Dig into the earth, hide wherever you want, but get ready for war.

The Soviet Union fundamentally rejects the line towards military superiority. It itself does not strive for military superiority and does not recognise such a right for anyone else. Of course, our country will manage under any circumstances to take care of its security, and of the security of its allies and friends. The statements on that score by Leonid Brezhnev are well known to everybody.

If one is to show by deeds one's concern for peace then it is necessary to preserve the military-strategic balance. It has been the will of history that such a balance be formed between the two countries. It found its reflection in the appropriate accords between the USSR and the USA. Is it not better, proceeding from it, to reach agreement on lessening its level while adhering to the principle of equality and equal security?

Why is this not happening? It is reasoned along the following simple pattern -- it is necessary to have superiority over the Soviet Union in order to keep it in fear, and they openly say this -- to keep it in fear.

But in this case the Soviet Union too would have the right to keep the other side in fear. If one is to operate with such categories then both strength and fear should be divided between the two sides equally, and not to engage in the following reasoning: "Strength is ours, that is of the United States, while fear is yours, that is the lot of the Soviet Union."

But we are convinced that all this logic of fear and strength is a flawed one. The security of each of the sides and of the world as a whole should be based not on fear and not on striving for military superiority. The striving for agreements, for dialogue, for mutual trust should be the impelling and determining motive in relations between states. The basis for this is in recognising and observing the parity that has formed, while striving as far as possible for its ever lower level in armaments.

What can explain Washington's course of achieving military superiority? It is difficult to rid oneself of the impression that the imperial dream to dominate the world has quite strongly gone to the head of some people. How else can one evaluate the fact that vast areas now of one, now of another part of the world are groundlessly declared to be a zone of "vital interests" of the United States? And this is deemed to be sufficient for sending the navy or an expeditionary corps over great distances to foreign shores and borders, closer to the wealth of others.

A naval armada sailed to the Persian Gulf to loud statements about the defence of the "vital interests" of the United States. The purpose -- to return Iran by threats and force to the position of a vassal -- was not achieved, but the armada remains in that area to this day.

But the Soviet Union is within close reach from there. Just look at a geographical map. What conclusion should we draw from this?

What has the United States lost in the Indian Ocean, why does it need a strategic military base on Diego Garcia island? It is developing yet another bridgehead so as to threaten, from there too, the Soviet Union just as many other countries.

It also appears not to be fortuitous that the United States stubbornly resists the demands of littoral states for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, ignores the interests of these states.

Continuing is the interference from outside in Afghanistan, up to and including the sending of armed bands of interventionists. Those who are doing this apparently realise themselves that there is no former Afghanistan and will not be. [sentence as received] There is a new Afghanistan with a new democratic regime instead of the former reactionary one, there is an independent non-aligned Afghan state. The proposals set forth by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan provide a good basis for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, and the Soviet Union supports these proposals.

There are calls to arrange almost a world-wide fiesta on the occasion of the evacuation of the Israeli occupationists from the Sinai Peninsula. But what has actually happened? Their place was immediately taken over by American soldiers and the soldiers of some other states, including those where the old habit of swinging the whip of a colonialist overseer has not yet been fully overcome.

Does the assertion of the military presence of the United States in the Middle East really help a just settlement there? No, it does not. It only encourages Israel in its policy of flouting the lawful interests of Arab states and the national rights of the Palestinian people.

These days, as we are in session here, Israel has committed in the eyes of the whole world a new aggression against a sovereign state -- Lebanon. On piercing the cordon of United Nations military units in the south of Lebanon the Israeli troops moved further, sowing death among the Lebanese and especially among the Palestinians who found refuge in this country. Tel Aviv is making no secret that it has set itself the aim of destroying the Palestinian people.

So can the United Nations calmly watch how this crime is being perpetrated, how its decisions are being trampled into mud? No, the United Nations, the Security Council must say their weighty word, should adopt measures provided for by the United Nations Charter to cut short the Israeli aggression.

The Israeli troops should be immediately withdrawn from Lebanon, just as the indigenous Arab lands earlier seized by Israel must be returned to the Arabs as well. The Palestinian people should be given the possibility of exercising its inalienable right -- to create its own state.

It is especially necessary to stress the responsibility that is borne by the United States for the actions of the aggressor. This is confirmed by its position in the Security Council because of which the council was deprived of the possibility to adopt a decision on the termination by Israel of the aggression in Lebanon. It is clear to all that were Washington to move just a finger to cut short these actions, Tel Aviv would not have dared challenge the United Nations Organisation.

As before, one cannot regard as tranquil the situation in Southeast Asia. The atmosphere is being poisoned by the policy of interference in the affairs of the countries of Indo-China, a policy that is hostile to them. It is intended to impede the efforts of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to build a new life in conditions of independence and freedom. But they are following their road and will follow it further. As to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, it must, and there can be no doubt about it, take its lawful seat in the United Nations Organization.

For many years socialist Cuba is forced to resist a blockade and pressure. Military exercises are being staged right near its shores and troops are demonstratively landed on its territory that is unlawfully held by the United States -- at the Guantanamo base.

Now the people of Nicaragua is also being threatened. That is a small country but does not its people, just like the other peoples, have the right to be master of its destiny? Undoubtedly it has this right.

The bloody repressions in El Salvador evoke indignation in the whole world. The Salvadoran punitive troops are being armed and advised by those who have officially associated themselves with the anti-people dictatorial regime.

The events now taking place in the South Atlantic are in echo of this policy of using brute force in international affairs. The United Nations Organisation would act right if it called resolutely for the immediate ending of all military actions in that area and for a just, anti-colonialist, political settlement of that acute question.

In Latin America, in Asia or in the south of Africa, the peoples are lawfully protesting against imperialist arbitrariness. They are conducting a just struggle for independence and freedom, against the remnants of the hated colonialism. The sympathies of Soviet people are with these peoples.

Just look what efforts are being made to rein in those allies of the United States which understand the need of looking for decisions that have for their aim the lessening of tension in the world and the development of international cooperation.

The facts of recent days again confirm that some people have clearly set themselves the task of somehow poisoning the atmosphere even more, or somehow intensifying confrontation, of somehow inventing additional incentives for accelerating the arms race and of somehow setting as many states as possible at loggerheads.

And all this is being done at a time when we have assembled here, under one roof, to find a common tongue on questions concerning the prevention of war, the ending of the arms race and strengthening of peace.

No one has the right to treat problems of war and peace lightly. But some leaders, it appears, to this day think along the following lines: Since the partners of the United States and NATO in the talks on these problems are the USSR and other socialist countries, it is open to conjecture whether any agreement should be reached with them since they belong to a different social world and adhere to a different ideology.

It is not by chance that sober-minded people in the whole world, so to say, shrug their shoulders when asking how can leaders responsible for the policy of states engage in such reasoning.

It is apt to say: Could not some people in the Western capitals, if one can say so, make more serious their talk about problems of war and peace.

The same applies to predictions about socialism and its future, predictions that often are like political hysterics.

Esteemed delegates, the situation in the world causes the legitimate alarm of the peoples. This finds its expression in parliamentary discussions, in discussions at international forums and in the upsurge of the mass anti-war movement, for which Soviet people have deep respect. And the cardinal question -- what should be opposed to the policy of preparations for war?

There is an answer to this question, and a convincing one. The course of preparations for war must be opposed by the course of peace and peaceful cooperation.

The instigators of the arms race want to weaken the will of people in the struggle for peace, to sow doubts about the outcome of this struggle. We reject this. Faith in the strength and possibility of the peoples to uphold peace is organically inherent in the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The will of Soviet people in the struggle for peace is unending.

Since the moment of its birth the Soviet state is inspired by V.I. Lenin's behest: "We treasure above all the preservation of peace." "We treasure above all...." These are truly unfading words!

To this day they express the cherished aspirations of Soviet people who are engaged in creative work, determine the policy of the USSR, including its foreign policy, our moral ideals, the spiritual creativity in all its diverse manifestations.

It is long admitted that time passes the most unbiased judgement on the policy of states in questions of war and peace. The Soviet people lowered the sword only in the aggressor when it was necessary to uphold the freedom and independence of its motherland. The exploit of my people, which made the decisive contribution to the attainment of the great victory over the fascist aggressor, will live through the centuries.

The instigators of the arms race have worked hard to find some argument in favour of this race and a justification of the astronomical figures of military budgets. They clearly have decided that it is best to scare people with a threat supposedly coming from the Soviet Union.

But deceit to which Washington so often resorts in international affairs is not a reliable basis for a long-term policy. Fewer and fewer people are falling for such deceit despite the propaganda assembly line that keeps producing one invention after another about the armaments and armed forces of the Soviet Union and about its foreign policy. When matched with reality these concoctions fail to stand the test.

The Soviet Union is not threatening a single state in a single continent. And our present step, announced in L.I. Brezhnev's message, is convincing evidence of this.

The USSR does not claim monopoly on proposals that would lead to a lessening of the war danger. We are open to them also when such proposals come from leaders standing far from us as regards political views and world outlook.

As it is stressed in the message, the idea of the mutual freezing of nuclear arsenals -- as a first step on the road to their reduction and in the long run to their full liquidation -- is close to the Soviet viewpoint.

Also stemming from the grim realities of the present day is the Soviet Union's call to reach agreement without delay on the full prohibition of chemical weapons.

We emphatically reject the absurd talk about the USSR's involvement in the use of such weapons. The trade mark on this fabrication as well is far too obvious for those who are putting it into circulation to be able to make capital on it. It appears that they want to cover up their own well known sins in this respect.

The Soviet Union submits for consideration by the special session the draft "Main Provisions of a Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction."

This draft takes into account the wishes of other states, including in questions of control. In our opinion, on the basis of the Soviet draft there is a possibility of achieving a breakthrough towards an international agreement.

The Soviet Union stands for advancing to the solution of disarmament problems along a broad front -- by way of talks. For breathing life into those talks that are now being conducted; for resuming those that have been interrupted; for opening talks in those new sectors where this is demanded by the situation.

The Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, that are taking place in Geneva, attract close attention everywhere. The question discussed there is one of the key questions of European security and of international security as a whole.

What does the Soviet Union strive for? For ridding Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. Should such a solution not be suitable to our Western partners we are prepared to reach agreement on the full renunciation of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe. We are also prepared for a gradual, but substantial, by hundreds of units, reduction of the medium-range nuclear weapons of both sides -- the USSR and NATO.

The Soviet Union backs up its striving for the success of the Geneva talks with practical deeds. My country has unilaterally stopped the further deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the USSR. More than that, the Soviet Union is already reducing a considerable number of such missiles. It has been stated with utter clarity from our side: No medium-range missiles will be additionally deployed in places where West European countries would fall within their range.

And what is the other side doing? As we have already said, its line is that the Soviet Union alone must reduce medium-range nuclear weapons.

What the interests of the European peoples call for is not confrontation and undermining of detente. A true road to the strengthening of security and development of cooperation in Europe is created by the Helsinki Final Act.

To follow the spirit of Helsinki means undeviatingly to observe the principles and accords of the Final Act, the refrain from interference in each other's internal affairs.

To follow the spirit of Helsinki means to bring the Madrid meeting to a successful completion, to crown it with a decision on the conviction of a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe. The Soviet Union will, just as it has done to this date, do everything within its capabilities to promote a positive outcome of the Madrid meeting.

There isn't a single state which is unaware of the importance of Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

The Soviet Union has invariably advocated the resumption of these talks. And now, when the United States has consented to them, the date of the talks has been agreed upon. This, without a doubt, is a positive fact.

It is known, however, that the U.S. side has shelved indefinitely the finalized and already signed SALT-2 treaty. There is no need to say what a blow this move dealt to international trust and international security.

To this very date two other major Soviet-U.S. treaties in the sphere of the limitation of nuclear activities have not been ratified. These are the treaty of 1974 on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons' tests and the treaty of 1976 on peaceful underground nuclear explosions.

It is appropriate to recall all that at a moment when the U.S. delegation is returning to the table of negotiations on strategic armaments.

The important thing is that these talks should from the very outset start in the right key. From this standpoint one cannot but feel concern over the position, as it has been set forth in Washington's official statements, with which the U.S. side is going to the talks.

In conjunction with those statements it would be appropriate to say that our partners at the talks both on the problem of strategic armaments and the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe cannot come to realise a self-evident truth that the Soviet Union and the USA are equally interested in solving these problems and in the talks covering them. It would be a blunder to think that the Soviet Union is going about with its hand out-stretched, begging for negotiations. No, both sides should stretch hands to each other, if they are to discuss the existing differences and to find a mutually acceptable solution to the problems.

In his recent speech L.I. Brezhnev clearly said what was needed to make the Soviet-U.S. talks lead to an agreement.

Firstly, the talks should really be on the limitation and the reduction of strategic armaments and not serve as a cover for continuing the arms race and upsetting the existing parity.

Secondly, the sides should conduct them with regard for the legitimate security interests of each other and in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

And lastly, it is necessary to preserve everything positive that has been achieved earlier. This refers to the SALT'2 treaty as well.

It is also essential that all the ways for continuing the strategic arms race in whatever form should be blocked. This means that the development of new types of strategic weapons should be either prohibited or limited to the maximum by the parameters agreed upon by the sides.

We are ready to come to terms already now, as soon as the talks begin, on freezing qualitatively the strategic armaments of the USSR and the USA and on limiting their modernisation to the maximum.

It is also essential that neither the USA nor the Soviet Union take actions which may disturb the stability of the strategic situation. Such a freeze, important in itself, would promote progress toward a radical limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. The USSR always stood and stands for substantial reductions in such armaments.

I would also like to express the hope that the other side will seriously weigh these our proposals. These are alarming signs, however. At a moment when the Soviet Union proposes to freeze strategic armaments Washington demonstratively announces an accelerated implementation of the programme for the production and deployment of new strategic MX missiles.

Washington surely knows today how to destroy bridges leading to accord. Only it is a more painstaking and important job to build these bridges.

As is known L.I. Brezhnev put forward a concrete proposal for a meeting with U.S. President R. Reagan. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that a summit meeting should be held and that, naturally, it should be well-prepared.

It is obvious that such a meeting would invariably center on the problems of arms reduction and disarmament, that is, the problems that are in the focus of attention of the current special session of the General Assembly.

The Soviet Union believes that it would be useful to work out and adopt a programme for nuclear disarmament which would be implemented stage by stage. One of its first phases could be to discontinue the production of fissionable materials used for building various types of nuclear weapons. Many other countries, too, make statements in the same key. The Soviet Union is ready to examine this matter in the over-all context of the limitation and cessation of the nuclear arms race.

An all-out strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was and remains a paramount task as regards the containment of the nuclear arms race. A situation, whereby, on the one hand, measures would be taken to lessen the threat of nuclear war, and on the other, nuclear weapons would be spreading on this planet, must not be allowed to emerge.

In the approach to this matter we take into account the considerations of many other states, above all, non-nuclear states. The Soviet Union is ready to put under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency a part of its peaceful nuclear installations -- nuclear plants and research reactors.

Non-nuclear states, parties to the treaty on the non-proliferation, raise the question on the guarantees of their security on the part of nuclear states. It is natural that they are interested in this. And it would be possible to solve the issue by concluding an international convention. The USSR is also ready for bilateral accords on guarantees with the states which do not have nuclear weapons and do not have them on their territory.

The problem of general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests also calls for solution. It can be solved either radically or step by step. The Soviet Union believes that tripartite talks with the United States and Britain, talks disrupted by them at the final stage, should be resumed without delay.

More and more states declare that they do not want to have nuclear weapons on their territory. The ideas are being put forward for the establishment of zones free from such weapons. For our part we will promote universally acceptable decisions on the establishment of non-nuclear zones in various regions of the world.

Agreement should also be reached on prohibiting the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space. The draft international treaty on the issue submitted by the Soviet Union met with widespread approval from U.N. member-countries. Why not start its concrete discussion at the Geneva committee, and without delay, too?

It is high time now to reach an accord on limitation of naval activities of the states, particularly those which have powerful navies. A whole package of important issues can be discussed here.

The United Nations Organisation should declare against the spiral of the arms race extending into outer space and deep into the world ocean. The significance of these spheres for peaceful future of the whole of mankind is steadily on the rise.

Contemporary armies are equipped with a huge quantity of weapons which are usually called conventional. Meanwhile, by its purpose and performance the conventional weapon is not so much inferior to the means of mass destruction. Hence, this section of the arms race, and, consequently, of the policy of states calls for the most serious attention.

The Soviet Union advocates that the present-day levels of troops and conventional armaments be substantially reduced. It cannot be considered normal when millions upon millions of people, taken away from productive labor, are under arms. To begin with, it might be possible, for instance, to agree not to build up troops and conventional armaments. And then -- to get down to negotiations on their reduction, both globally and in separate areas.

As applied to central Europe, such negotiations are under way in Vienna. The Soviet Union, in common with other socialist countries, calls once again upon our Western partners to join, at long last, the work on drafting an agreement on reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe. It is time to discard the policy of upsetting here, too, the balance between the sides.

The sales and deliveries of conventional types of weapons outside now run into scores of billions dollars. This channel of whipping up the arms race might, at least, be narrowed, provided a reasonable approach.

Soviet-American negotiations to this effect were conducted comparatively recently. But the negotiations were interrupted by the American side which developed towards negotiations on a number of important problems a sort of conditioned reflexes: Negotiations are held for two or three years and then the American side breaks them. The Soviet Union is ready to resume negotiations also on this issue.

No economists are able to prove that militarization might resolve acute social and economic problems of states, such as unemployment, inflation, growth of taxes.

The burden of military expenditures is increasingly more felt also in developing countries, and in some of these countries poverty and starvation are known to be still frequent and brutal phenomena.

Disarmament is a reliable way not only to a secure but also to a more well-off life of the peoples.

Headway in the sphere of disarmament would make it possible to release huge means through freezing and the more so reduction of military budgets. Part of the saved means, now swallowed by production of weapons, could be used for rendering assistance to developing states.

The Soviet Union submits for consideration of the current session the memorandum "To Wipe Off the Growing Nuclear Threat, To Curb the Arms Race." The memorandum generalizes both the principled positions and the most important concrete proposals of our country. We express the hope that these proposals will be studied with the utmost attention and supported by the U.N. member-states.

The U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament should not be an ordinary phenomenon in international relations. And this will be so, if this is desired by the states, represented in the session hall. The session will make an appreciable imprint on world politics, if it gives a substantial impetus to solution of the most topical problems of containing the arms race, and of disarmament.

The United Nations adopted many resolutions permeated with good intentions. But no matter how good is the resolution, it remains on paper, if it is not followed by deeds. And this wholly and entirely depends on the states, on their realization that it is necessary to use any chance, granted by history, for the sake of the triumph of life. This is exactly what the Soviet Union calls for.

BREZHNEV DISARMAMENT MESSAGE TO UN PRAISED

Perez de Cuellar

LD160944 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 16 Jun, TASS -- United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has wholeheartedly hailed Leonid Brezhnev's message to the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament and the Soviet Union's obligation, expressed in the message, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Speaking in a TASS interview he said that the speech of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who had read that most important message out at the session, had caused great interest among the session participants. The United Nations secretary-general described the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms as a very constructive step designed to improve the international situation.

Cuban Delegate

LD160610 Moscow TASS in English 0548 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 16 Jun, TASS -- The message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which was addressed to the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, is graphic proof demonstrating that the USSR sincerely seeks peace and is prepared to do everything in its power to consolidate it, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, said in a TASS interview. The world has again been able to see that the USSR holds no goal more important than that of preserving the fruit of detente and asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation in international relations. The USSR, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez emphasized, has made a step of exceptional significance by assuming the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear arms. Thus, the country of soviets has opened a new stage in international relations.

Cuba, at one with the whole of mankind, is applauding the peace-loving consistent foreign policy maintained by the Soviet Union, declared the head of the Cuban delegation to the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament.

TASS Commentary

LD160828 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jun, TASS -- TASS commentator Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

Two opposite policies clashed again at the second special General Assembly's session on disarmament. One of them -- the policy of disarmament, detente and cooperation of states with different systems -- was expressed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko who set forth in his statement on Tuesday the concerted foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community. The other policy -- one aimed at further stepping up the arms race and preparing for nuclear war -- was reaffirmed at a regular meeting of the NATO Council on the eve of the session and is now being "motivated" by representatives of the NATO powers in the glass palace on the East River.

All the world heard from the U.N. rostrum Leonid Brezhnev's words that there is no type of arms which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit or ban on a reciprocal basis. It is said in the message addressed by the Soviet head of state to the General Assembly that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics pledges itself not to make first use of nuclear weapons.

The idea of a nuclear arms freeze, put forward lately by many political and public figures in different countries as the first step to the reduction and eventual liquidation of such arsenals, was described by Leonid Brezhnev as one going in the right direction. The USSR and other countries of the socialist community demand that the qualitative and quantitative nuclear arms race should be stopped.

Considering the fact that the arsenals of states include, apart from nuclear and other means of mass annihilation, chemical weapons among them, the Soviet Union submitted to the special session a draft of the basic provisions of a convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and providing for the destruction of such weapons.

Finally, participants in the session were given a memorandum titled "Avert the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curb the Arms Race." Both the principled positions and most important concrete proposals of the Soviet Union on this question were summed up in this memorandum.

But how does the NATO military and political bloc respond to these initiatives?

After long months of hesitation and feet-dragging, the United States has at last given its consent to the resumption of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic offensive arms. However, the public statements of the leaders of the current U.S. administration caused, not only in the Soviet Union but also in the United States itself, doubts as to whether Washington would not like, instead of real mutual limitations and reductions of strategic potentials, to continue and even intensify the arms race behind the cover of the talks in the hope of tipping the existing parity.

Lauding their allegiance to peace and denying having any aggressive intentions, the NATO powers nevertheless -- and it is a fact -- have rejected the proposal of a mutual commitment on the no first use of nuclear weapons. Moreover, they have decided to intensify the production and buildup of those nuclear systems which can bolster their first-strike strategy.

In response to the Soviet proposal of lessening armed confrontation to any level acceptable to the West -- to the point of general and complete disarmament -- Washington has sent the wheels of its military-industrial machine flying with an increasing speed. As Andrey Gromyko pointed out in his speech at the U.N. session in New York, there is actually no type of weapons, including such barbarous ones as chemical and neutron weapons, that would not be replenishing the U.S. arsenals. Psychic military doctrines are being born in a militarist psychosis.

Today it is already more difficult to check the slide to catastrophe than it was yesterday. Tomorrow it will be more difficult than it is today. The day after tomorrow it may be too late.

That is why the Soviet Union, concerned over the destinies of mankind, has tabled fresh peace initiatives at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly.

REAGAN RESTATES 'FALSE ARGUMENT' TO COLUMNIST

LD160950 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 16 Jun, TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a new attempt to shift to the Soviet Union the blame for the continuation of the arms race and the growing threat of a nuclear war. In his letter to Ann Landers, the well known commentator whose articles are published in many American newspapers, the head of the Washington administration, grossly distorting facts, alleges that it is the Soviet Union, and not the United States, that undertook a massive arms build-up in recent years and that the United States has been trying vainly to convince the Russians to join it in reducing or even destroying nuclear arms.

Here is in brief the history of the President's letter. On May 17 Ann Landers, in her column on the horrors of a nuclear catastrophe, urged the readers to sign their names right on her article and to send newspaper cuttings to the President. The White House admitted a few days ago that it had received about 100,000 envelopes from Americans concerned by the threat of nuclear war. After this the American President sent Ann Landers a letter which she quoted in full in her column.

In his reply to Ann Landers Reagan asserts that no one in the world is more concerned by the nuclear threat than himself. He writes about his striving to persuade the Soviet leaders to "join" the United States in the efforts to achieve through negotiations substantial, equal and verifiable reduction of nuclear armaments.

But the declarations made by the American President are nothing more than a propaganda exercise and hold no water. He talks again about an alleged "change" in the balance of forces in the world in favour of the Soviet Union or, in other words, uses the same pretext under which the United States started an unprecedented arms build-up.

This false argument was convincingly refuted by many American specialists in the field of strategy. President Reagan then stresses that the United States should modernize its armed forces, because, he alleges, it showed "restraint" until recently in deploying new nuclear arms systems. This allegation is equally false. It was Washington that invariably initiated every new spiral in the arms race and that refused to ratify the the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty.

ARMS RACE PROTESTED THROUGH DEMONSTRATIONS

Rally in New York

LD120920 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 12 Jun 82

["PRAVDA: The Slogan of Millions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jun, TASS -- "To raise insurmountable obstacles in the way of nuclear weapons, now, and not following their build-up" -- this appeal is becoming the motto of thousands upon thousands of Americans and all peaceloving forces of America" [quotation marks as received], PRAVDA's Washington correspondent Nikolay Kurdyumov writes today.

Hundreds of thousands of Americans responded to that slogan, the author stresses. These are students and old-age pensioners, workers and employees, Catholics and Protestants, people belonging to various age and professional groups, people of diverse political persuasions. They are motivated by common concern over the heightened threat to peace caused by Washington's rabid militaristic policy, and by their desire to prevent the world from sliding into nuclear catastrophe.

At present, Nikolay Kurdyumov writes, the last preparations are under way for today's mammoth demonstration in front of the U.N. headquarters under the slogan "For freezing nuclear armaments and for disarmament" which, according to the estimates of its organisers, promises to become a major, if not the biggest, anti-war demonstration in U.S. history. "Like tiny rivulets coming together into a powerful torrent, the mass movement against the arms race is mounting in the United States, both in major centers and in remote areas of the country."

What makes Americans raise their voice of protest, the article says, is an increase in the U.S. military budget, unheard-of at peace-time, the programs for the development of ever-new and more sophisticated engines of nuclear war, the line at confrontation with the Soviet Union accompanied by irresponsible speculation of local strategists concerning a limited nuclear war and a possibility of winning one.

The fact that increasing numbers of people are coming to realise the balefulness of Washington's militaristic policy fraught with disastrous consequences, the author writes, is evidenced by numerous rallies, seminars, and resolutions passed by residents of many cities and settlements throughout the country, by a series of books written by experts, public figures and politicians who warn about the impending danger, the idea of freezing nuclear arsenals rallied wide support in the country. "The coalition of anti-war organisations, the National Mobilization for Survival, strongly criticised the position of the U.S. administration. The leaders of the coalition note that Reagan's stand is among other things a deliberate attempt to disarm the anti-nuclear movement which has enveloped the United States and the whole world."

Events on USSR

PM151439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 5

[D. Kosyrev article: "From Belorussia to Primorye Soviet People Say 'No!' to Warmongers"]

[Text] Peace marches and car rallies, processions, meetings -- reports on them are coming in from various parts of our country at this time when the Second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament has begun its work in New York. These events cover an extensive geographical area: Just a list of the names of the cities, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and enterprise where they are held takes many pages. Soviet fighters for peace are finding very diverse forms for their actions: a car rally for peace to sites of combat glory in Donetskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya Oblasts; a procession of more than 20,000 peace champions in the city of Aleksandriya in Kirovogradskaya Oblast; peace watches at the leather goods factory and the Znamya Kolkhoz in Mikhaylovskiy Rayon near Zaporozhye; rallies at the Integral production association, the clock and watch plant and the Vavilov plant in Minsk; a meeting of the aktiv of the oblast Peace Defense Committee with foreign students studying in the city of Kalinin; a youth torchlight procession by vocational and technical school students in Tyumenskaya Oblast and a concert by the Bolshoy Theater's school of choreography in Moscow, the capital of our motherland, with the proceeds going to the Soviet Peace Fund.

The organization of these events is in the hands of local peace defense committees.

Soviet people do not want to reconcile themselves to the escalation of the arms race, which is being urged on by the NATO bloc. Our country's people await concrete results from the special UN General Assembly session and wish its participants success in their noble mission.

'Wave' in GDR

PM151523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 5

[Unnamed correspondents dispatch: "GDR Youth's Antiwar Demonstrations"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun -- On the threshold of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, a wave of youth demonstrations for peace has swept the GDR. The Free German Youth was the initiator of these demonstrations. A total of 3,000 various events were organized in literally all bezirks and many kreis centers of the republic. Some 170 large meetings were held in the country, in which over 4 million GDR citizens took part.

The participants in the demonstrations stated their full support for the new Soviet peace initiatives. They welcomed the proposals submitted by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 17th Trade Union Congress and 19th Komsomol Congress. During the demonstration the loyalty of the GDR's young men and women to friendship with the Soviet Union and our country's youth was clearly heard.

Taking part in the events held in the GDR were Komsomol-member servicemen from the group of Soviet forces in Germany, as well as envoys from the WFDY, the International Students Union and fraternal youth leagues from a number of socialist and capitalist countries in Europe.

PRESS CRITICISM OF U.S. GENEVA STAND NOTED

LD151714 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 15 Jun, TASS -- On the eve of resumption in Geneva of Soviet-American negotiations on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, commentaries appeared in the American Press on insincerity and duplicity of the U.S. administration in approaching this important issue.

Thus, the newspaper New York TIMES stresses that in Washington's official stand on the negotiations, one can discern elements which are beforehand unacceptable to Moscow. Washington is after unproportional reduction of armaments, it seeks a greater share of reduction for the USSR than for the United States and seeks to continue building up armaments. The Reagan government requests from Moscow much more and offers less in exchange, the newspaper stresses.

The conclusions of the newspaper are shared by many specialists. According to former Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs William Hyland, Reagan puts forward his programme rather as a comprehensive challenge to the Russians than a platform for mutual concessions.

In many circles they suspect that the Reagan government probably formulates its proposals in such a way as to "prove" the non-compliance on the part of the Russians and to thereby justify the build-up of the American military might, the New York TIMES stresses.

An article which was printed in the latest issue of the specialized magazine AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, also points to the hypocritical approach. Parallel with the coming Soviet-American negotiations, the United States intends to speed up the build-up of production and deployment of new types of nuclear weapons, writes the magazine, referring to officials of the White House. Elaboration of programmes of creation of strategic B-1B bombers and Trident-2 missiles will be under way at an accelerated pace in that period. The same refers to the system of intercontinental ballistic MX missiles, it is stressed in the article.

In other words, the emphasis is made exactly on the nuclear means with the help of which the U.S. administration hopes to materially back up its "first strike" strategy. In Washington they seemingly ignore the indisputable truth that the negotiations should really pursue the aim of limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and should not serve as a cover-up for continuation of the arms race and for upsetting of the existing parity.

Local observers come to the conclusion that declarations of Washington's officials on "striving for peace" are indeed only a smokescreen bound to cover up militaristic preparations of the Pentagon. The real aims of the United States, which are dictated by the striving for military superiority, are shaped in the Pentagon's guidance in the sphere of military policy which was not so long ago made public by Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs William Clark. In those documents, the U.S. administration overtly proclaims the course of looking for new spheres of military rivalry, preparations for conducting a protracted nuclear war, massive economic warfare against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, etc.

The concrete deeds of the U.S. administration add to the suspicions that Reagan advocates nuclear disarmament only for the sake of camouflage, while he continues building up nuclear arsenals in full swing, noted the well-known American news analyst Clayton Fritchey.

One cannot but agree with this conclusion.

FURTHER PRAVDA COVERAGE OF CEMA SESSION

Opening Session Reported

PM151355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "Horizons of Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Budapest, 8 Jun -- In implementing the provisions of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration the fraternal countries are building up their economic and scientific-technical potential and consistently fulfilling the targets of the 5-year plans. The strategic task of further improving the population's material and cultural living standards is being successfully resolved.

The close pooling of common efforts and the productive utilization of the advantages of international socialist division of labor accord with the interests of all community countries. Questions of intensifying and expanding cooperation are being discussed by the participants in the 36th CEMA session which opened today in the Hungarian capital.

The session was opened by G. Lazar, who warmly welcomed the session participants. A characteristic feature of the CEMA session agenda, he said, is that in accordance with the decisions of our countries' Communist and Workers Parties it will focus attention on development tasks and scientific and organizational questions which play a decisive part in satisfying the requirements for economic efficiency and intensive development and ensure the stability of planning in the socialist countries.

It is extraordinarily important to accelerate the process of intensifying economic cooperation and to make extensive use of our countries' experience. Only by joint efforts and only by improving the standard of our work will we be able to resolve the tasks facing us.

But our session is of great significance for other, no less important reasons. The fact that in the present tense international situation imperialism's most reactionary forces want to impose an unbridled arms race on the world undoubtedly says a lot to progressive public opinion and to those politicians who have a sense of responsibility. These circles are undertaking gross attacks on the forces of socialism, peace and progress and trying to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, using methods of political pressure and economic discrimination which have in fact proved unsound. They are trying to freeze mutually advantageous ties between East and West.

Under these conditions the socialist countries united in CEMA are discussing the tasks of peaceful constructive labor and the possibilities of expanding multilateral international cooperation and are making coordinated decisions.

It is symbolic, G. Lazar stressed, that our session is taking place soon after Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward tremendously important new initiatives aimed at halting the arms race. Moreover, he spoke of unilateral measures which attest irrefutably to the Soviet Union's firm desire for peace and its intention, having proved its readiness for talks by specific deeds, to promote detente and a return to the path of developing fruitful ties between countries with different social systems.

The Soviet Union's proposals and wide-scale steps meet with the socialist countries' full support. Like peace champions throughout the world, we welcome and regard as extraordinarily important the announcement that Soviet and U.S. representatives will be initiating official talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction at the end of June.

We have frequently said that fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the use of the rich experience which it selflessly shares with us represents essential and irreplaceable aid to our community's countries. We are very proud that in the struggle for peace, social progress and a better life for mankind we are marching in single formation with the great Soviet people.

On behalf of all participants in the session the head of the Hungarian Government conveyed comradely, friendly congratulations to the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government and to the entire Soviet people, who are building communism, on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation which they celebrate this year.

The session embarked on an examination of the questions on the agenda of its 36th sitting.

J. Marjai, chairman of the Executive Committee and Hungary's permanent CEMA representative, delivered the CEMA Executive Committee report on CEMA's activity between the 35th and 36th sessions.

A.K. Antonov, chairman of the intergovernmental commission for the coordination of cooperation between the CEMA countries and the SFRY in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations, delivered a report on progress in implementing the agreement on multilateral international production specialization and sharing and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations in the period 1981 through 1990.

The report delivered by N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the CEMA committee for cooperation in the sphere of planning activity, was devoted to the draft program for coordinating the CEMA countries' national economic plans for 1986-1990. It also contained information about progress in implementing cooperation measures agreed within the framework for coordinating plans for 1981-1985 and on additional opportunities for expanding cooperation.

The report delivered by G.I. Marchuk, chairman of the CEMA committee for scientific and technical cooperation, focused on the draft program for cooperation in developing and making extensive use of microprocessor technology in the CEMA countries' national economies for 1982 through 1990.

Then the discussion of the reports submitted began at the plenary session.

Reception Held

PM151207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun -- the Hungarian Presidential Council has held a reception on the occasion of the 36th CEMA session.

It was attended by heads and members of the CEMA countries' and the SFRY delegations and the delegations of countries which participated in the session's work as observers. Hungarian leaders and public representatives were present.

Those present were addressed by P. Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council.

The reception was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

Planning Committee Meets

PM151205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun, TASS -- The 29th session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in the planning sphere was held today.

Participating in its work were deputy heads of government and chairmen of the CEMA members' central planning organs. N.K. Baybakov, USSR representative on the CEMA committee on cooperation in the planning sphere, was chairman.

The committee examined questions and adopted decisions aimed at implementing the resolutions adopted at the 36th CEMA session and the 104th session of the CEMA Executive Committee on problems within its competence.

The session adopted supplements to the comprehensive plan of CEMA multilateral integration measures for 1981-1985. There was also an examination of progress in the implementation of measures on the use of production capacities in Polish industry.

The committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

Executive Committee Meets

PM151203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun, TASS -- The 104th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held here today.

Participating in the session's work were deputy heads of government, country representatives on the CEMA Executive Committee and the CEMA secretary. A member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council participated in the session.

The session was chaired by G. Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who acted as chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee examined questions connected with the organization of work on implementing the resolutions adopted at the 36th CEMA session.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

ZHURAVSKIY VIEWS STRENGTH OF BLOC RELATIONS

PM111605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 82 p 5

[Vasiliy Zhuravskiy "Commentator's Column" "Collaboration Milestones"]

[Text] A GDR party and government delegation headed by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has paid an official friendly visit to Hungary.

It had talks with a Hungarian delegation headed by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. While this was going on, a Polish party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was having talks with N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, and other Romanian leaders in Bucharest.

Life is setting the socialist states tasks which require active collaboration in the most diverse political and economic spheres and also in the international arena. A part is played here by summit meetings and talks which have become regular events in mutual relations between leaders of the fraternal parties and states. They are creatively enriching the content and forms of cooperation.

The joint communique on the results of the Budapest talks points out that Hungary and the GDR regard as an important task the further consolidation of the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, the strengthening of their might and the coordination of foreign policy activity. As a consequence of the policy of confrontation and arms race pursued by the United States and the NATO countries the world situation continues to deteriorate. In these conditions the sides expressed the belief that the unity and cohesion of the socialist states are of fundamental significance for the development of each individual fraternal country and the community as a whole and for a successful struggle for peace and security.

Hungary and the GDR welcome the new Soviet peace initiatives and support the idea of holding a Soviet-American summit meeting. They attach great significance to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and are prepared to work to ensure its success.

At the Bucharest talks the Romanian and Polish sides expressed concern in connection with the deterioration of the international situation and confirmed their resolve to continue actively contributing to detente and to safeguarding European security together with the other Warsaw Pact states. The joint communique condemns the economic and political boycott measures imposed on Poland by the United States and the other NATO countries, and also the discrimination against the socialist countries as contrary to the accepted standards of international law and the Helsinki Conference Final Act. Romania and Poland confirmed their determination to contribute to the development of cooperation within the CEMA framework.

Collaboration among the socialist community countries is strengthening and developing. It is based on the unshakable principles of friendship, fraternity, genuine equality and mutual assistance.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS RECENT CEMA COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Construction Commission

PM151541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "CEMA Commissions Meet"]

[Text] The 53d session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Construction Sphere was held from 31 May through 3 June in Minsk. Delegations from the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia took part.

The "plan for cooperation among the CEMA countries when conducting scientific and technical research of mutual interest during the 1981-1985 period in the construction sphere" was finalized.

The session took place in a spirit of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

Finance Commission

PM151539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "CEMA Commissions Meet"]

[Text] Prague -- The CEMA Permanent Commission on Currency and Finance has held a routine session in Brno. It was attended by delegations from the CEMA countries and one from Yugoslavia. Representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank were present. The session was held in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding and fraternal friendship.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON BUDAPEST CEMA SESSION

PM151317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Good of Peace and Progress"]

[Text] In a recent speech in connection with the CSSR party-government delegation's visit to the Soviet Union Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, singled out two economic tasks that should be more vigorously tackled by departments, scientific institutions and, of course, CEMA organs: the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and cooperation, and the organization of direct ties between sectors and enterprises. These tasks were also the focus of attention of the 36th sitting of the CEMA session.

The sitting confirmed that both the international conditions and the internal logic of the socialist community's development and the need to solve the pressing economic problems and surmount the difficulties that arise require the deepening of socialist economic integration in every possible way.

In recent years much that is new has emerged in the practice of integration ties. Long-term targeted cooperation programs are being realized and further developed in the course of their practical implementation. This development can be clearly seen in the case of the subprogram devoted to the nuclear power industry. After hearing the report of the intergovernmental commission to coordinate cooperation in this sphere, the session adopted a number of new recommendations. In particular, the shared production of 1-gigawatt power industry reactors will start as early as in the current 5-year plan.

The session approved a fundamentally important document -- a program for the coordination of national economic plans in 1986-1990. As is well known, the coordination of plans previously occupied a most important place in the machinery of cooperation but was carried out mostly on a bilateral basis. It is now a case of radical changes in this work: the strengthening of the multilateral nature of coordination and its supplementing with the timely coordination of the CEMA countries concerned. Those are precisely the terms in which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev raised the issue at the 26th CPSU Congress. The aim of the program adopted by the session is to accelerate scientific and technical progress and to ensure the balanced development of the CEMA countries' national economies.

This approach underlies the specific agreements signed during the Budapest sitting -- on microprocessors, industrial robot equipment and the development of microelectronics. These agreements cover the whole complex of joint and coordinated tasks in the most important avenues of technical progress: from research and planning and design studies to the organization of specialized series production.

The fulfillment of these agreements as soon as possible is a task of great political importance. It will make it possible to automate many most important production processes, to reduce the use of manual labor, especially in labor-intensive and heavy operations, and to save energy and raw and other materials. As a result the competitiveness of the community countries' machines and equipment in the world market will increase and certain CEMA countries' dependence on capitalist imports will lessen.

CEMA's unchanging noble task is to promote the steady upsurge of the people's well-being in the socialist countries. This will also be furthered by the multilateral cooperation in developing and producing household equipment, in particular color television sets, picture tubes, studio equipment and other television apparatus, on which agreement was reached in Budapest. Next will come the collective discussion of questions of cooperation in solving the food problem. As in other spheres, the Soviet Union is prepared to share its accumulated experience with its friends and at the same time intends to make wider use of its friends' experience.

CEMA's international prestige continues to grow and strengthen. This is shown by the further development of CEMA's cooperation with socialist Yugoslavia, and also with socialist-oriented states like Angola, Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, Laos, Mozambique and Ethiopia. The CEMA session adopted a special decision on improving work for multilateral cooperation with the developing countries.

CEMA's supreme organ again demonstrated the socialist community states' responsible, considered approach to problems of international economic relations and world politics as a whole.

The participants in the 36th sitting of the CEMA session resolutely protested the discriminatory actions of the United States and a number of other NATO countries, the "sanctions" and curtailment of trade and economic ties, especially with Poland and the Soviet Union, and the intensification of the economic blockade of Cuba. The session declared that such actions, particularly those taken by the seven leading capitalist powers in Versailles, are aimed at exacerbating international tension, impede that development of peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation and represent an extremely crude violation of the generally recognized norms of international life and of the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. The socialist countries again demonstrated to the whole world just who is really a consistent defender of these fundamental documents of international law and who is always prepared to turn them into a mere scrap of paper to benefit egotistical interests. The session particularly emphasized the impermissibility of any interference in the internal affairs of People's Poland, a CEMA member.

The Soviet Union, like the other community countries, is still prepared to expand equal ties with the West, including in the economic sphere. However, Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, head of the Soviet delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, noted at the session, in determining our foreign economic policy we are of course bound to take into account the fact that the United States and the countries operating in concert with the American administration are becoming unreliable trading partners for us.

The results of the Budapest sitting of the CEMA session confirm that the strengthening of the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion and the further deepening of socialist economic integration are a reliable way to solve the most complex tasks facing the community for the good of our peoples and for the good of peace and progress.

'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' ON MIDEAST, NATO

PM141249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 4

[Boris Averchenko "International Review"]

[Text] The summer is increasingly assuredly gathering momentum. Rejoicing in the hot sun and admiring the lush burgeoning of nature, people are thinking optimistically about the future and believe and hope that dark storm clouds of nuclear explosions will not obscure the peaceful skies from them. But the first half of June has not lessened the tension of the international situation, and this concerns millions of the planet's inhabitants.

The aggressive circles of imperialism, above all American imperialism, are continuing to fuel tension in the world. They are openly pursuing an arms race policy and interfering unceremoniously in other states' affairs.

A different, completely opposite route is being taken by the USSR, which jointly with the fraternal socialist countries is waging a persistent struggle to eliminate the danger of nuclear war, continue the policy of detente, strengthen peace and ensure a secure future for the peoples. This purposeful peace-loving course confirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the new Soviet peace initiatives recently advanced by L.I. Brezhnev invariably meet with understanding and support among very broad circles of the international public and all people of good will.

This week's events have once again clearly shown these two main trends, two directions in international politics.

Following a Course of Peace and Creation

Wide interest was aroused in the world public by the latest, 36th CEMA session held at the level of head of government in Budapest 8-10 June. It reaffirmed that ensuring lasting peace in order to resolve the creative tasks of building a new society is the main direction in the fraternal states' foreign policy.

It was convincingly shown at the Budapest CEMA session that, despite complicated conditions of economic development, the community countries took an important new step forward last year in realizing the tasks of the current 5-year plan and developing social production by relying on the advantages of the socialist economy and on each other's mutual assistance and support. National income has increased in the community states, and industrial production has grown. Production in sectors determining scientific and technical progress has grown at a preferential rate.

As is known, the community countries are now resolving complex and large-scale tasks in accelerating the economy's transfer to an intensive path of development in accordance with the directives of the recent congresses of their Marxist-Leninist parties. They are having to implement this strategic policy in an unfavorable international situation and under conditions of increasing political and economic pressure from the West's most aggressive imperialist circles. Disregarding the provisions of the Helsinki Conference's Final Act, they are introducing discriminatory measures in trade with the CEMA countries with a view to disorganizing their economic life and undermining the economy.

The communique on the results of the Budapest meeting states, "The session resolutely rejects these actions and considers that they are aimed at exacerbating international tension, hinder the development of peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation and run counter to the interests not only of the CEMA countries but also of all the world's peoples."

Important practical measures to broaden and deepen cooperation, which will promote the more efficient utilization of the fraternal states' economic potential and the successful realization of their creative tasks, were discussed and outlined during the work of the 36th CEMA session, at its plenary sessions and at the session of the heads of the CEMA countries' delegations.

A program coordinating national economic plans for the period 1986-1990 was considered and approved. Agreements were signed on multilateral cooperation in developing and utilizing microprocessor techniques and on developing and organizing the specialized and collaborative production of industrial robots. Other important documents were adopted.

The participants in the Budapest session noted the importance of broadening and strengthening equitable ties with developing countries and helping to strengthen their national economies and independence. This is assuming special significance now that the United States and its allies are stepping up economic expansion into these young states.

The CEMA countries give economic and technical assistance to 92 developing states. By the start of the eighties 3,330 industrial enterprises and other projects had been commissioned there as a result of this assistance.

The fraternal states' growing might and their increasing influence among the liberated peoples are raising the prestige of world socialism still higher. Its confident progress gladdens our friends and arouses the hatred of enemies who, disdaining no means, are seeking to slander the socialist community's achievements and its honest peace-loving policy which accords with the peoples' vital interests.

Dangerous Gamble

Readers know of U.S. President R. Reagan's recent statements, which he made during his tour of West European countries. Cynically pontificating on the admissibility of nuclear war, the head of the American administration openly proclaimed a "crusade" against communism in his speech to the British Parliament. The blustering orator was not inhibited in his choice of expressions, addressing the USSR and other socialist countries in the most abusive terminology from the vocabulary of the most aggressive "hawks" of the cold war times.

The West's leaders have apparently forgotten that "crusades" have been undertaken against the land of the Soviets repeatedly since its birth. And they have always ended in failure. The Soviet Union is now a mighty power, it has long been not alone in the world, and the fraternal countries of the socialist community, which in terms of its industrial might now surpasses both West Europe and the United States, are marching shoulder to shoulder with it. It is time the leaders of the capitalist world knew how illusory are any hopes of "pressuring" and intimidating the USSR. Such calculations are not fated to be realized.

It is not hard to understand that the U.S. President's statements are clearly designed to poison the international atmosphere and create still greater tension in the world. And it is no coincidence, therefore, that they have given rise to an outburst of broad public indignation. The leadership of Britain's Labor Party published an open letter to Reagan resolutely condemning the anti-Soviet campaign mounted by Washington and the U.S. policy of stepping up its military presence in various parts of the world and in support of reactionary, fascist regimes. The Labor Party, the letter states, totally rejects Reagan's call for an ideological "crusade" to be mounted against the Soviet Union and his assertions that the USSR is a source of world conflicts.

Blinded by hatred of communism, Reagan argued in his speech in London that the crisis is happening not in the "free West" but in those parts of the planet where power is in the peoples' hands. Growing inflation, the unprecedented level of unemployment for the entire postwar period, when 10.5 million Americans cannot find an outlet for their energies, the arms race and the consequent intensification of the assault on people's living standards, racism and the flouting of rights and human freedoms -- this, it turns out, if you listen to the U.S. President's homilies, is the pattern and likeness after which the peoples should build their lives.

Political commentators point out that the presence of the head of the American administration in West European capitals did not elicit a feeling of joy or relief there.

They draw attention to the fact that in his speeches in London, Bonn and West Berlin Reagan tried to paint a distorted picture of the international situation, to complicate problems of disarmament and to make himself out to be some kind of peacemaker who is ready to participate in a peace march but is forced to arm in order to defend the peoples' security against threats from the East. Resorting to various ruses, the U.S. President sought to shift the responsibility for fueling tension from himself onto the socialist countries.

Commenting on the Versailles meeting of the leaders of seven major capitalist countries, which ended last Sunday, the Western press points out that its participants expressed a critical attitude to Reagan's calls for trade and economic relations with socialist states to be limited. There were substantial differences of viewpoint between the American administration's representatives and their West European partners on questions of ways out of the impasses of the economic, financial and currency crisis, as well as in the discussion of a number of other problems. In the assessment of many observers this time, too, Washington has not gone any way toward meeting its allies' position and intends to continue making attempts to make them follow unthinkingly in the wake of its militarist policy.

The situation in the Near East is a cause of serious concern to millions of people. Disturbing reports of large-scale Israeli aggression against independent Lebanon are being received from there daily. The interventionists, who are spurred on by Washington, make no secret of their aims. They want to militarily undermine the Palestinian resistance movement, destroy its organization, and break the Palestinian Arab people's will to create their own independent state and force the notorious "autonomy" on them.

The latest reports from the Near East indicate that events there have entered a new and extremely dangerous phase: The Israeli military has launched aggressive operations against the Syrian Arab Republic. Carrying out Washington's wishes, the Israeli aggressors are intent on weakening Syria and dislodging it from anti-imperialist positions. At the same time Tel Aviv is intent on installing a government to its liking in Lebanon.

Israel's present aggression is a direct consequence of the Camp David deal. As the TASS Statement points out, "the whole world can now see more clearly the kind of fruit yielded by the collusion between Washington and Tel Aviv." The idea conceived at Camp David of smashing the Arabs one at a time is now being realized. By isolating Egypt, Tel Aviv, with U.S. assistance, freed its hands to carry out future plans. Today it is the assault on the PLO and Lebanon and the attempts to weaken Syria; tomorrow any other Arab country could be the target of aggression.

The Israeli adventure was inspired and abetted by the United States, which is giving the Tel Aviv expansionists every support, providing them with modern weapons in abundance. It is no coincidence that, taking advantage of this backing, the unbridled aggressors are still engaged in military action even after the hypocritical cease-fire declaration. By their actions they are clearly helping U.S. imperialism to "consolidate its positions" in the Near East in order to recarve the map of the region as it sees fit.

It is quite obvious that such a policy can only further exacerbate the situation in a flashpoint like the Near East. Soviet people are on the side of the Arab peoples and resolutely demand an end to this armed intervention and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from captured territory.

The Peoples' Will Cannot Be Broken!

The attention of millions of people on every continent on earth is currently riveted on the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. People worldwide are expecting the representatives of the 157 states gathered together for this major international forum to approach with a deep sense of responsibility the task of achieving its goal of jointly framing authoritative recommendations on the key questions of arms limitation and reduction and disarmament.

From the session platform has come an appeal to do everything possible to prevent a nuclear missile war, which threatens to destroy mankind. Many speeches rightly point out that the peoples' efforts in the campaign for disarmament and lasting peace constantly come into collision with the aggressive policy of the imperialist states headed by the United States, which by escalating the arms race is seeking to alter the correlation of forces in the world, destabilize the strategic equilibrium and secure for itself military superiority over the Soviet Union.

At the same time disarmament problems were being examined at this authoritative international forum in New York, the leaders of the Western countries met in Bonn at a NATO Council session held at head of state and government level. They discussed this aggressive military bloc's aims and plans in the current situation. And although in the so-called "Bonn Declaration" the NATO members claim they want "to prevent war," to establish "constructive relations" between East and West and to achieve "genuine detente," in actual fact, as is clear from the specific decisions adopted at the meeting, the North Atlantic bloc intends to continue with its policy of further increasing its military potential, escalating the arms race and interfering in other states' internal affairs. The documents adopted stress the "need" to press ahead with military preparations and proclaim that the "NATO zone of operations" is being extended. The meeting participants again reiterated the hackneyed fabrication about a "Soviet threat."

As the mass media point out, Washington largely succeeded in imposing on its Atlanticist allies its line on arms limitation and disarmament, one which ignores the fundamental principle of equality and equal security.

But the movement to curb the apostles of war and preserve and consolidate detente is broadening and strengthening. "No to the arms race!" is the people's resolute demand. Teletypes, telegraph offices and telephones are receiving news from every corner of the earth of mass peace demonstrations.

More than 400,000 people of good will gathered in Bonn from various parts of the FRG and neighboring countries to voice to NATO's leaders their condemnation of the organization's aggressive policy. "The maintenance of peace is the most important and urgent task of our time. The world can be saved from a nuclear holocaust if all peace-loving forces pool their efforts," the representatives of democratic and progressive youth who took part in the Prague forum of the World Federation of Democratic Youth write in their appeal on behalf of millions of young men and women. Mass peace rallies and marches are being held throughout our country. Soviet people refuse to accept the escalation of the arms race being spurred along by the NATO bloc headed by the United States. A mighty antiwar wave has recently swept over the cities and villages of Britain, Belgium, France, Greece, the United States, Canada, Japan and many other countries.

The struggle to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament is growing daily. No one can break the peoples will and their desire for peace!

IZVESTIYA VIEWS NATO COUNCIL'S BONN STATEMENT

LD111706 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun, TASS -- The documents adopted at the session of the NATO Council "deal first of all with the further buildup of the bloc's military might and with the expansion of its zone of operation", IZVESTIYA writes today. The paper notes that the participants in the session "allow for the possibility of military interference by individual member countries of NATO outside the boundaries of this bloc's 'zone of operation' and also assistance to them by other participants".

"It is indicative", the commentary says, "that the session of the NATO Council did not find it necessary to condemn Israel that launched a barbaric aggression against Lebanon and is actually carrying out a policy of genocide against the Palestinian people".

IZVESTIYA notes that the "Bonn statement" sets the task of "preserving and constantly improving the defence potential" of the bloc. Even more candidly the bloc's new militaristic programme is outlined in the document dealing with problems of military cooperation. The accent in it is made on the strengthening of conventional armaments.

"Just as in the past", the paper notes, "to justify their militaristic course the leaders of the alliance resorted to invention about the 'Soviet military threat' while to lull the public they adopted yet another document -- on questions of arms control and disarmament. Already the first acquaintance with the documents shows that this is a purely propaganda document. Its authors shy away from giving an answer to the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives and praise the untenable American proposals concerning the 'zero option' and the reduction only of land-based strategic systems".

"In the main questions of the bloc's military policy and strategy Washington succeeded in forcing on its partners its line of further spiraling the arms race just as in the question of relations with socialist states that is of vital importance for Western Europe. [sentence as received] It is beyond doubt that the chants of Atlantic solidarity could not cover up the contradictions inside the alliance. A number of the provisions of the adopted documents are clearly a compromise," IZVESTIYA concludes.

NONALIGNED BUREAU'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

PM111317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "On an Anti-Imperialist Platform"]

[Text] Havana, 6 Jun -- The session of the nonaligned countries' Coordination Bureau held here at foreign minister level has made an important contribution to the people's struggle for peace and detente and against imperialism, colonialism and racism. Delegations from 92 states took part in the work of this forum which was held in connection with the conference of heads of state and government of the Nonaligned Movement scheduled for Baghdad this September.

The concluding communique -- which will be sent to the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament -- expresses profound concern in connection with the growing danger of nuclear war. Those taking part in the session urged the UN General Assembly to take all the necessary steps to achieve universal and complete disarmament. They stressed that the Nonaligned Movement is fully determined to uphold peace and states' independence and national sovereignty.

The ministers voiced concern in connection with the growth of tension in the Caribbean Basin, Central America and the South Atlantic as a result of the imperialist and colonialist policy of aggression and intervention. They endorsed the decisions of previous conferences and sessions of the Nonaligned Movement expressing solidarity with Argentina. Those taking part in the session advocated the resolution of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands conflict by peaceful means on a just basis.

The Coordination Bureau denounced any attempt by Britain or any other power to create military bases on Latin American territory, which is fraught with a grave threat to international peace and security throughout the South Atlantic.

Expressing concern in connection with the holding of military maneuvers by the United States and other countries in Central America and the Caribbean, the imperialist states' attempts to destabilize the governments of Nicaragua and Grenada and the hostile U.S. actions against Cuba, the bureau welcomed the Latin American countries' proposals aimed at creating an atmosphere of peace and mutual trust in the region. Those taking part in the session noted the deterioration of the situation in El Salvador, which is a threat to peace and security. Guatemala remains another seat of tension.

Those taking part in the session stated their solidarity with the people and government of Panama and urged respect for the sovereignty of Belize, confirmed their support for the Puerto Rican people's right to independence and restated their support for all peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean advocating peace, freedom and independence.

The ministers voiced concern at the growth of tension in Europe. They urged all states to ensure that the Madrid meeting promotes the consolidation of peace and trust.

Analyzing the situation in the Near East, the bureau denounced Israel's aggressive expansionist policy. U.S. support for Israel is the main factor promoting the Zionist regime's aggressive policy.

Those taking part in the session resolutely denounced the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa for its constant acts of aggression against Angola.

The ministers expressed profound concern in connection with the conflicts and growth of tension in Southeast Asia and supported the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The document's economic section condemns the intensification of all forms of economic aggression against the nonaligned and other developing countries and stresses the need to establish a just international economic order.

EAST BLOC LAW OF SEA SYMPOSIUM ADOPTS APPEAL

PM151425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Cherepanov report: "End of Meeting"]

[Text] The ninth general meeting of the Soviet Law of the Sea Association and international symposium on the Law of the Sea, being held in Moscow in conjunction with the oceanographic committee of the Soviet Union, has ended. Taking part in the meeting were well-known Soviet academicians and lawyers, personnel from a number of ministries and departments and specialists in the sphere of the international Law of the Sea from Hungary, the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and the CSSR. In the unanimous opinion of the participants, the ninth general meeting was a further contribution to the elaboration of problems of the present-day Law of the Sea.

In view of the mounting tension in the international situation and guided by the peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and aimed at reaching agreement on "lowering the military presence in various regions of the world ocean" and also by the proposal he put forward at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress regarding the extension of "confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, especially those regions through which the busiest sea routes run," the meeting participants adopted a statement entitled "For Peace and Security on the Seas and Oceans."

The statement says, in particular, that the participants in the ninth general meeting of the Soviet Law of the Sea Association resolutely support these peace initiatives and call "on everyone who is associated in any way through their activity with the study and utilization of the world ocean to do everything necessary to ensure peace and security on the seas and oceans and thereby to make a constructive contribution to the common cause of the struggle for world peace."

CEASE-FIRE REACHED; TERMS OF SURRENDER DISCUSSED

151052 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun, TASS -- It has been officially announced here that following several days of fierce fighting for Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley), the administrative center of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, Britain and Argentina have reached a cease-fire agreement. A communique of the joint command of the Armed Forces of Argentina says that General Menendez, the military governor of the archipelago, held talks with General Moore, the commander of the British Expeditionary Corps. According to the ABC television company, they discussed questions concerning the surrender of all Argentine troops on the islands. The NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS news agency and the BBC television company report that General Menendez urgently flew to Buenos Aires for consultations with the president of Argentina. The BBC says that the British surrender terms will be tough and Britain will accept only a full surrender and the handing over of the weapons. The BBC defence correspondent says that the battle for Port Stanley seems to be over but this does not mean in the least that the Falkland problem has been solved.

Argentina's Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez told correspondents that the loss of Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley) did not yet mean that the war was over. "We will fight," he declared "until we achieve an acceptable diplomatic solution."

The president of Argentina held an emergency meeting of the military committee which also includes the defence minister, the chief of the Joint General Staff and the commanders of the naval and air forces. Later the president met with generals of the armed forces.

London June 15 TASS -- The British prime minister's office today announced that the Argentine garrison has surrendered and that the question of its evacuation to Argentina was now under consideration. This has not yet been confirmed by the Argentine side.

Analyzing the possible future of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, the London FINANCIAL TIMES points out that Britain's military leaders are already now discussing plans for organizing the defence of the islands. In the opinion of the newspaper Britain may possibly have to retain a considerable military presence there. The New York TIMES says that most British politicians and military experts expect that Argentine troops, operating from bases on the mainland, will harass the enemy. This means that Britain in the foreseeable future will have a considerable and expensive garrison on the islands and also naval and air force support units.

Analyzing the latest events in the South Atlantic the Buenos Aires CRONICA writes: "It is necessary to bear in mind that Britain is a member of NATO and has sophisticated military hardware and up-to-date arms. It should also be borne in mind that Argentina had to fight against such two mighty powers as Britain and the United States."

IZVESTIYA: UK MILITARY SUCCESS NO SOLUTION

LD151456 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun, TASS -- "News that British established control over the administrative centre of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands Port Stanley has given rise to a new flareup of jingosim in the British capital", the IZVESTIYA London correspondent writes today. The article notes that "the atmosphere densely filled with vapours of belligerent nationalism helps the ruling circles to camouflage the essence of the dispute with Argentina. At the same time it is clear that the military success by no means implies a solution of the problem. Britain conducted the war for the distant islands in the South Atlantic not alone but relying on the utmost support of the United States." Noting that the problem of decolonisation of the islands remains on the agenda of the day, IZVESTIYA writes in conclusion: "The victorious despatches can hardly console the relatives of those British soldiers who died in that colonial war".

KOBYSH SEES COOL RECEPTION FOR REAGAN IN EUROPE

PM141159 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 23, 9 Jun 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobyshev commentary: "Reagan in Europe"]

[Text] The Americans should not consider Europeans inhospitable after the reception they gave to the President on our continent. Undoubtedly the negative feelings caused by the U.S. President's visit to a number of West European capitals -- feelings ranging from clear coldness shown during government-level meetings despite the refined menus and fireworks displays to the open hostility of the broad masses of the population which burst out on the streets -- were predetermined by Washington itself.

Getting down to brass tacks, what was the aim of R. Reagan's trip across the ocean? Washington did not hide the fact that the number one task of this trip was to take the allies in hand. In Versailles the intention was to twist their arms so that they would cease normal trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union and align with the "sanctions" policy to the detriment of their own interests. As far as can be judged, in Bonn, as at all recent NATO sessions, they are being asked not just for a greater material contribution to the preparation for war but also for less opposition to Washington's nuclear strategy.

As is well known, in this strategy Western Europe is assigned the place of theater of military operations, notably for trying out the concepts of "limited nuclear war" and first nuclear strike. These functions are to be implemented by nearly 600 U.S. medium-range missiles which are planned to be deployed on some Western European countries' territories starting next year.

All this happened at a NATO session held a year ago. Something new also appeared on this occasion, however. The U.S. President then spoke only of firmness, confrontation and the need to achieve military superiority. His vocabulary now includes such words as "peace" and "talks." Furthermore, after obstructing the Soviet proposals for 16 months, R. Reagan has finally agreed to strategic arms limitation and reduction talks.

The organizers of the U.S. President's European tour believed that he held unbeatable trumps, at least in propaganda terms: To them R. Reagan seemed like a "peacemaker." On the one hand, this was to make the allied countries' leaders more complaisant; on the other, it was to take the steam out of the antiwar struggle, which was assuming a formidable scale both in Western Europe and the United States, against Washington's militarist course.

The advertising experts, primarily from New York's Madison Avenue, who are directing present-day official U.S. propaganda can do many things. But even they cannot work miracles. Even if the U.S. leaders who have suddenly resorted to peace-loving rhetoric suppressed their imperial ambitions, many people in Western Europe, Japan, Canada and even the United States would have grounds for suspecting that something was wrong, that this was some kind of game. Having begun to talk about "peace" and "talks," Washington has nevertheless not only shown no restraint in the implementation of its military programs but, quite the reverse, has begun to step them up in every way.

It has already been reported that on 17 May, that is, 2 weeks before beginning his trip to Europe, R. Reagan signed National Security Council Directive No 35 which establishes the means and method of deploying MX ICBM's. Some 2 days later, the operational version of the cruise missile of the very type proposed to be deployed in Western Europe was launched. The plans to equip U.S. Armed Forces with submarine-launched Trident-1 and Trident-2 ICBM's and B1 strategic bombers are well known. Shortly before R. Reagan's departure, the White House deemed it necessary to leak information on the new U.S. comprehensive long-term nuclear strategy which envisages, in particular, waging a protracted nuclear war. What is the aim of this?

An objective, unprejudiced view of the U.S. leaders' present-day policy shows that their aim is to intimidate everyone, including the allies, and that having turned the United States into the dominant military power, they intend to hold sway in the world. Washington is trying to play this role even now. What, for example, is at the very basis of the "sanctions"? The method of conducting international policy according to the principle of acting as both "judge and jury." And who, in fact, authorized Washington's leaders to "pardon" or "punish"?

On the day that R. Reagan completed his talks in Versailles, Israeli tanks were invading south Lebanon. The war in Lebanon is a telling accompaniment to the U.S. President's peace-loving speeches.

West European politicians showed no cordiality toward R. Reagan, not due to bad manners but because they see clearly how their countries' national interests diverge from Washington's plans. The participants in the mass demonstrations which erupted in various West European capitals were not hooligans. They do not like the role of puppets in a theater of military operations. Like all the peoples whose representatives have recently gathered for the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, they want to live in peace and security. Thus it is not a question of a lack of hospitality among West Europeans but of the existence of common sense.

TERMINATION OF U.S. OVERSEAS ARMS SALES URGED

LD110818 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 11 Jun 82

["KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: Washington Expands Weapons Sales" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun, TASS -- Hectic weapons sales and excessive credits for arms acquisition supplied to both temporary underlings and long-standing henchmen and partners of the United States promote the emergence of very dangerous seats of potential conflicts, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. The paper notes that, selling weapons to other countries, the United States also gives them the opportunity to send military personnel for training at test ranges, military-technical schools and military academies of the United States. "In the hands of skilled U.S. instructors, foreign trainees become first-rate killers or evolve into politicians and senior officers who come to regard war, conflicts, and the national liberation movement from the positions of the Pentagon."

A mere decade ago, the paper writes, Washington used to speak bashfully of one billion dollars a year in profits pouring into the coffers of arms manufacturers as a result of weapons sales. "Today the United States without so much as a shade of uneasiness but rather with pride speaks of more than 30 billion dollars which are to be received by arms manufacturers this year, 100 percent upon the figure for the last year!"

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA draws attention of its readers to the fact that two-thirds of people who died in armed conflicts following the Second World War were killed with U.S. weapons, weapons of aggression and banditry.

The main recipients of weapons from the United States in the 1970's, the paper writes, included Saudi Arabia (it bought 35 billion dollars' worth of armaments in the United States over the past decade), Iran (14 billion dollars), Israel (11 billion dollars), Great Britain, West Germany and South Korea (five billion dollars each), Egypt, the Netherlands, Japan and Taiwan (three billion dollars each). The same countries, with the exception of Iran, will remain the principal recipients of U.S.-manufactured weapons in the current decade as well. "The question prompted by hard logic arises: Isn't it high time to put an end to it?"

SENATOR BAKER'S BEIJING VISIT, TALKS ASSESSED

PM151341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 5

[Bors Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "The Haggling Continues"]

[Text] H. Baker, leader of the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate, has made an official 9-day visit to Beijing. President Reagan's emissary was given an emphatically warm welcome. Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese leaders held lengthy talks with the senator. As RENMIN RIBAO wrote, "The beneficial impact of the ongoing development of Sino-American relations on peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world" was noted during the talks.

Shortly before this the Chinese capital had been visited by U.S. Vice President G. Bush, who delivered messages from Reagan to Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang. In this connection Baker's visit is a continuation of the efforts of both the White House and Beijing aimed at strengthening the Sino-American military-strategic partnership.

The problem of Taiwan remains a stumbling block, however. The Reagan administration, as Republican Senator Barry Goldwater, who recently visited the island as a guest of the Chiang Kai-shekists, declared, will never renounce its commitments toward the Kuomintang regime. This stand, which infringes PRC national sovereignty, was also confirmed in Beijing by Baker, who declared that American military deliveries to the island will continue and that there is no need to revise or make amendments to the existing law on relations between the United States and Taiwan. The impression created is that this policy, as could be seen during Baker's visit, is meeting with ever greater "understanding" in Beijing. China, according to Deng Xiaoping, will continue developing and strengthening friendly ties with the United States.

This kind of mutual understanding is founded on the mutual desire to preserve and strengthen American imperialism's alliance with Chinese hegemonism. Here Washington and Beijing do not conceal the inflammatory anti-Soviet ulterior motives of the "commonality of strategic interests." Recently this, in particular, was frankly discussed by U.S. Under Secretary of State Walter Stoessel. Addressing the National Council for American-Chinese Trade, he laid special emphasis on the "compatibility" of the U.S. and PRC political courses and the coincidence of the sides' views regarding the majority of urgent international problems, particularly in the matter of the struggle against the mythical "Soviet threat." And a few days later a corresponding response followed: While in Tokyo Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, declared that China's leadership is fully resolved to develop Sino-American relations for the purpose of "countering hegemonism."

In haggling over Taiwan both Beijing and Washington proceed from the commonality of strategic interests." This underhand intriguing cannot accord with the interests of strengthening peace and mutual understanding in Asia and throughout the world.

FURTHER REACTION TO ZHAO'S ANTI-SOVIET STANCE

OWO42220 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Shakov commentary]

[Text] The premier of the Chinese State Council is presently visiting Japan. According to NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, in his talks with Japanese leaders, this Beijing leader (?demonstrated) his anti-Soviet stand. Zhao Ziyang told the Japanese prime minister: There is no change at all in the situation which calls for us to unite in coping with the Soviet Union. Station commentator Shakov comments on this as follows:

People are under the impression that in Tokyo Zhao Ziyang is trying to sell at a low price the imperialists' valuable stuff, anti-Sovietism. During his talks with Japanese leaders, this Beijing leader used every anti-Soviet and pro-imperialist slogan.

He denounced the Soviet Union's peace offensive and stated that China is prepared to strengthen its resistance to Soviet expansionism. He also promised not to change China's present negative attitude toward Soviet-Chinese relations. In this way the Chinese leader hopes to win some new rewards from Washington and Tokyo.

In addition, Zhao Ziyang stressed more than once that the Beijing leading clique will continue to pursue its policy of opening the door to Western capital. This stand is nothing new. Beijing leaders said before that they were prepared to do everything possible to serve imperialism's global interests. In this connection, a news report carried by the New York TIMES on the eve of Zhao Ziyang's visit to Japan merits our attention. This report says: The U.S. military authorities have worked out a general strategy to cope with long-term conflicts. According to this plan, Chinese territory, like Western Europe, will become an area of fierce conflict once a confrontation occurs. In other words, those Washington authorities who are not satisfied with the Beijing leaders' empty talk about a Soviet threat have asked the Beijing leading clique to be prepared to move into a forward position in a confrontation with the Soviet Union.

People may naturally ask: Are the anti-Soviet statements made by this Beijing leader during his talks in Tokyo with Japanese leaders not an affirmative reply to the above demand made by bellicose American elements? People are under the impression that the Beijing leading clique is trying by hook or by crook to sell its anti-Sovietism and is prepared to travel farther and farther toward a thermonuclear holocaust.

A Chinese proverb goes: "Reviewing the past helps one understand the present." However, every indication shows that Beijing's leaders seem unwilling to remember the untold sufferings imperialism brought to the Chinese people not too long ago. They are leading the Chinese people into the abyss of war because they are blind to dangers, not because of the so-called Soviet threat.

SOVIET ATHLETES ARRIVE FOR TRACK TOURNAMENT

OW160933 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] To attend an international invitational track and field tournament, a group of Soviet athletes have arrived in Beijing. This tournament, to be attended by famous athletes from various countries in Europe, Asia and America, will be held at the 80,000 seat Central Workers Stadium. This is the first visit by Soviet athletes in 16 years.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT MILITARIZATION CONDEMNED

PM111149 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 May 82 p 3

[S. Modenov article: "Under Militarist Standards"]

[Text] An old American sailor, a veteran of World War II, was standing on the pier at Pearl Harbor. He looked and could not believe his eyes: Entering the harbor where his ship was once sunk by Japanese "kamikaze" pilots was the Japanese destroyer Shirane, flying the flag of the navy of the Land of the Rising Sun.

No, the veteran was not dreaming. Three Japanese warships recently participated in the Rimpac-82 Pacific maneuvers, and the flagship Shirane, carrying Adm Masaru Maeda, chief of staff of Japan's Naval Self-Defense Forces, really came to the Hawaiian Islands. He had talks in Honolulu with Adm J. Watkins, commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, who has already been appointed to the post of chief of operations of the U.S. Navy.

What, then, did the admirals confer about? Above all, about building up the Japanese Navy's potential so that it can operate at a distance of at least 1,000 miles from Japan's shores. Maeda described this as the most important goal for the Japanese Navy and said that the American admiral was in full agreement with him.

Thus, a very dangerous new step is planned in the further militarization of Japan. Its military and ruling circles are behaving as though they had completely forgotten the world war's bitter lessons for the Japanese people.

In 1980 the strength of the Japanese Armed Forces created in circumvention of the Constitution already stood at more than 260,000 men. And almost half of all servicemen are officers and noncommissioned officers. This structure, Tokyo newspapers have pointed out, makes it possible to deploy an army of up to 1.5 million men very quickly in the event that compulsory military service is introduced in the country.

Not one Japanese Government department can boast such growth in its budget as the National Defense Agency. In the period 1960 through 1979 alone, Japan's military spending increased more than 13 times. The National Defense Agency recently finished drafting a new 5-year program for the modernization of the armed forces in the period 1983-87. The cost of this program, which provides that all branches of the armed forces will be equipped with the latest offensive weapons, will total 20 trillion yen.

The military-industrial monopolies, which produce approximately 80 percent of the combat hardware, show a special interest in further building up the Japanese Armed Forces. Among the 2,200 Japanese firms flourishing in the field of military production, the commanding position is held by industrial giants such as Mitsubishi Jukogyo, Ishikawajima Harima Jukogyo, Mitsubishi Denki and Kawasaki Jukogyo.

Seeking more quickly to create favorable conditions for turning Japan into a major military power, this country's ruling circles are intensifying the people's ideological indoctrination in the spirit of militarism and revanchism. Approximately 400 ultraright organizations and groupings are also taking an active part in this campaign. Japanese bookstore shelves are literally groaning beneath the "memoirs" of generals of the Imperial Army who issued orders to annihilate hundreds of thousands of people in China and Korea, in Burma and Singapore, in Malaysia and the Philippines. The country's screens will soon start showing a new hit movie whose chief hero is Gen H. Tojo, who was Japan's prime minister during World War II and was subsequently executed as a war criminal.

To "substantiate" its war preparations, Tokyo has mounted a broad propaganda campaign designed to sow mistrust of and enmity toward the Soviet Union in the minds of millions of Japanese.

Public statements by prominent figures and newspaper and magazine articles grandiloquently feature declarations about the "increasing Soviet military threat" and make revanchist demands for the return of the "Northern Territories" (this is what certain Japanese circles call the South Kurile Islands, which belong to the Soviet Union). Japanese military circles already openly name the USSR as the hypothetical enemy. Such unseemly actions pursue very definite political aims: to use provocative demands for the islands' return to divert Japanese public attention from the government's policy of remilitarizing the country, and to use references to the "threat from the north" to convince the public of the need to arrange closer cooperation with the Pentagon.

Some 119 American military bases are located on Japanese soil, and many of them are now being used as transshipment points for U.S. ships, aircraft and Marines being sent to the Indian Ocean region. Tactical nuclear weapons are stored at a number of bases. The American administration's desire to turn Japan into a field of "limited nuclear war" is evidenced by the Pentagon's intention during 1982 to equip its warships operating in the western Pacific and in the region of the Japanese islands with cruise missiles capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear charges.

The fact that Japan is being drawn into the system of aggressive military-political treaties concluded under Washington's auspices is evidenced by the participation of a Japanese naval formation in the Rimpac-82 maneuvers being held many thousands of miles from the country's shores. "Cooperation" among the fleets of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand -- countries belonging to the NATO and ANZUS blocs -- is being rehearsed in these exercises. The participation of Japanese ships and aircraft in Rimpac-82 not only signifies an open violation of the country's constitution and other laws forbidding the sending of Japanese troops abroad, it indicates that Tokyo is joining directly in the activity of the ANZUS bloc, whose imperialist and reactionary thrust is well known.

The desire of Japan's ruling circles once again to put the country under militarist standards is electing a growing rebuff from broad sections of the people who advocate peace and the establishment of good-neighborly relations with all states. More than 53 million Japanese have already signed an appeal for the prohibition of mass-destruction weapons.

The actions of Japan's ruling circles, which are following in the wake of Washington's militarist policy, are resulting in the fueling of tension in the Far East and in Asia as a whole. As for the USSR, it is firmly convinced that peace and stability here cannot be ensured by a strategy aimed at increasing confrontation. Describing the Soviet policy being pursued in Asia, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in his Tashkent speech that it is a policy of strengthening peace and firmly rebuffing enemies of peace, a policy of peaceful cooperation with all who want it, a policy of fraternal friendship with the socialist countries, solidarity with all forces of social progress and defense of the peoples' sovereign rights. L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed that our country has no lack of readiness to build relations with Japan, too, on the principles of good-neighborliness, mutually advantageous cooperation and mutual trust.

The future will show whether Japan is ready to follow this path, which accords with our peoples' mutual interests.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-MONGOLIAN TALKS -- Soviet-Mongolian consultations on questions of the development of bilateral relations and a number of topical international problems of mutual interest were held in Moscow. V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other USSR Foreign Ministry executives took part in the consultations on the Soviet side; (D. Endon), Mongolian first deputy foreign minister, and D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, took part on the Mongolian side. [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5]

BAKU AZERI SCORES U.S., PRC AID TO PAKISTAN

GF141622 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Why Are Beijing and Washington Rearming Pakistan?"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the military regime in Islamabad has allowed the PRC militarists to control part of the strategic Karakoram Road which crosses through Pakistani territory and the Indian provinces occupied by Pakistan -- Jammu and Kashmir. Related to this issue, the Indian press has written that the Karakoram [word indistinct] Road is now being used to transfer arms from Beijing to Islamabad and to the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands of robbers which have sought refuge in Pakistan.

China has recently become a supplier of arms, aircraft and rockets to Pakistan. The agreement between Beijing and Islamabad totals over \$2 billion. Part of this amount is being used to meet (?the needs of) Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are engaged in destructive activities against the legal government of the DRA. Pakistan is a clear example of the [word indistinct] of the interests of the ruling circles in China and the United States. The United States has greatly increased its military aid to Pakistan and so has China -- aid which now exceeds \$100 billion. [figure as heard]

Washington is supplying sophisticated arms to Pakistan. According to (?NEWSWEEK), in October the Ziaul Haq regime will receive the first group of 40 F-16 bombers promised by the United States to Pakistan under the agreement they have concluded. Meanwhile Washington has allocated \$110 million for extending aid to the Afghan fugitives. This is how the U.S. press [words indistinct] the Afghan fugitives. On the other hand, it is common knowledge that about 80 centers of destruction have been set up with U.S. and PRC aid in the northwest of Pakistan. Killing of innocent people, attacks on schools, destruction of mosques by fire and other destructive activities are planned by PRC and U.S. experts in these centers and carried out by Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

Recently, however, the DRA Government forces have been carrying out successful operations against the bands of robbers in Herat Province. Kabul Radio has reported that large quantities of U.S. and Chinese arms have been confiscated from these robbers. Obviously, the developments in the DRA have not satisfied Beijing and Washington. They are, thus, taking every (?step) possible to prevent the DRA people from achieving success in their endeavor to set up a new life. After losing its foothold in Iran -- a country which used to act during the shah's era as the U.S. gendarme in South Asia -- Washington is now moving to strengthen its presence in Pakistan. A number of Middle East publications, the Lebanese (AL-MAWKIB) AL-'ARABI for example, have reported that Islamabad has conveyed its consent to the Pentagon on the question of allowing the Rapid Deployment Force units to use Pakistani soil. These units are capable of carrying out armed intervention in any part of the world where developments progress in a direction contrary to U.S. interests. Meanwhile, Beijing regards Pakistan as a country that can carry out strategic activities on China's behalf close to the shores of the Indian Ocean.

Obviously, it is becoming more clear that the cooperation between Washington and Beijing on the question of militarizing Pakistan and extending support to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries is escalating tension in a large sector of South Asia.

PRAVDA: FOREIGN POWERS BACK PUNJAB SEPARATISTS

PM151101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 5

[Oleg Kitsenko "Commentator's Column": "Inspired From Outside"]

[Text] In an interview with the INDIAN EXPRESS newspaper the other day, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed serious concern at the fact that extremist forces are trying to exacerbate the situation in the strategically important Indian state of Punjab, which borders on Pakistan.

What are these forces, how do they operate and who is behind them? The facts show that it is a question of forces of internal reaction linked with those forces abroad, which would like to undermine India's unity and to pressure its government, which is pursuing an independent foreign policy. These facts are as follows:

In March of last year a separatist organization of the religious community of Sikhs, who form the majority of the population of the Punjab, held a conference which demanded the state's separation from India and the formation of a Sikh state of "Khalistan." (This name comes from "Khalsa," "the pure," as the Sikhs were called as long ago as the late 17th century by their last spiritual leader, Govind Singh). The separatists justify their demands by citing the political and economic discrimination to which Sikhs are allegedly subjected. Yet it is well known that the Punjab is one of India's most developed states, with the country's highest standard of living.

Thus the Sikh separatists' activity has been inflaming the Punjab for more than a year. They are provoking clashes with the Hindu community, attacking government institutions and killing those who condemn their activity.

It is important to note one fact. It was obvious from the first that the Punjabi separatist movement was instigated from outside India. The real initiators and instigators of the idea of creating "Khalistan," the INDIAN EXPRESS wrote, should be sought in the United States, Britain, Canada and the FRG. That is where the "republic's" passports, postage stamps and paper money are printed and funds for the separatists are set up. According to Indian information the activity of separatist Sikh groupings is financed directly by the U.S. CIA. The separatists' leaders have settled in the United States and Canada.

There is no doubt that without foreign support this "movement" would long since have played itself out. The separatists are a small handful of reactionary elements who do not express the true interests of the Sikh community, which numbers more than 10 million. The separatists are the puppets of foreign powers.

Broad circles of the Indian public, supporting their government's stance on this question, are angrily condemning the actions of foreign powers with respect to the Punjab and are resolutely demanding that they stop interfering in India's internal affairs.

MAOIST GROUP SAMA LEADERS ON TRIAL IN DRA

LD161030 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Kabul, 16 Jun, TASS -- The former leaders of "SAMA" [expansion unknown], an underground Maoist terrorist organization, went on trial here. "Mao's followers" are charged with robberies, murders and terrorist acts. Among their plans was to kidnap the ambassadors of foreign states in Kabul for provocative purposes and assassinate party and state leaders. Bandits from "SAMA" did not even stop at kidnapping children, robbing factory funds, setting fire on schools and attacking transport. They also tried to hijack a plane of Afghanistan's Bakhtar Airlines.

During the first meeting of the Revolutionary Tribunal it was established that this clandestine grouping was connected with foreign centres of the Afghan counter-revolution -- in China, Pakistan, the Federal Republic of Germany and Iran.

The Maoist bandits were supplied from abroad with Chinese-made arms and technical facilities for printing subversive leaflets.

Now the gang's leaders in the dock -- Nadir Ali, Muhammad Ali, Mir Weiss, Muhammad Naim and others -- are trying to blame each other for the crimes committed. But their lies are fully exposed by facts. Under the leadership of these mercenaries of imperialism and Beijing's hegemonism the "SAMA" organization sowed death and suffering among ordinary Afghans. The trial continues.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES SOFIA THEORETICAL CONFERENCE

Challenges of Socialism

LD151110 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jun, TASS -- Contrary to those who claim that nuclear war all the same is inevitable and that it can be "limited" and it can be "won", the CPSU believes that the conclusion drawn a quarter of a century ago by the communist movement is still true today: there are real possibilities of preventing a world war. The alignment of socio-political forces in the world is now fundamentally different from what it was on the eve of World War Two. This was said today by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He was delivering the report at an international conference dedicated to the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov.

Touching upon a number of specific features of the present-day anti-war movement, he pointed out: The communists cannot but expose the attempts by the imperialists to emasculate from the anti-war movement its political concreteness, and even more so to use it for anti-Soviet purposes. They do not simply call for an end to the arms race but also show who and what prevents such a race from being halted. It is therefore impossible to tolerate that at times the responsibility for the intensification of the threat of war is placed both on the imperialist and on the socialist countries. To act in this way means to mislead the peoples, to encourage the arms race and to agree with those who are shouting about a "Soviet military threat."

If one summarizes and briefly assesses the content of the peace initiatives recently advanced by Leonid Brezhnev, one can see distinctly that they all concentrate on checking the growth of the threat of war, on discontinuing the endless arming, Ponomarev said. Unlike the Soviet Union, the United States has no programme of limiting and ending the arms race. It has a programme for ten years ahead -- to build up military arsenals.

The principal and most dangerous integral part of the anti-communist, anti-socialist and anti-Soviet strategy is the course towards attaining a United States military-strategic superiority over the USSR and a NATO superiority over the Warsaw Treaty. This course, as has now been made clear by directives of the United States Defence Department made public, is the course for preparation of war against the USSR with the object, as the directives say, to destroy socialism as a socio-political system. The facts, thus show that the plans of the American imperialism are plans of war and not of peace, plans of aggression covered up by demagogy on a willingness to reduce armaments, he went on to say.

The question arises: Can one frustrate the militaristic man-hating strategy of imperialism? One can and must, Boris Ponomarev emphasized. The guarantee of success in safeguarding peace is the constant development of the mass anti-war movement which has a dependable support and loyal ally in real socialism and its consistent honest peaceful policy taking into consideration the interests of all the peoples.

Ponomarev next dwelt on some problems of the communist movement. He said: The communist movement is not a "stepson" but a genuine child of history. It was given birth to by the inner course of development of capitalist society. Undoubtedly, the path traversed by the communists was not, could not and cannot in general be direct and smooth. But each new test and trial made the communist movement stronger, advanced it to new boundaries. However, there are people who go to the lengths of denying the achievements of the communist movement and smearing real socialism.

There can be difficulties and mistakes and temporary defeats, but it is unworthy of communists while facing the gigantic revolutionary accomplishments of the present epoch not to raise above petty, narrow-minded ideas of a "consumers' society" in the assessment of the surrounding world and the contribution of their comrades to these accomplishments.

Real socialism is an outstanding achievement of the entire international working-class and liberation movement, Boris Ponomarev went on to say. And whatever is said by those who have yielded to pressure of imperialist propaganda, by those who hesitated in face of the magnificent new tasks, who expect to by-pass difficulties in solving the problems of our time by following somewhat easier roads, and to deceive history, the fact remains that it is precisely really existing socialism that is now the main positive factor of the development of human society.

The complication, novelty and increasing scope of the tasks confronting the countries of socialism, and the entire communist world, call for the constant development of the science of Marxism-Leninism which cannot be replaced by utopian arbitrary schemes or pragmatic and matter-of-fact calculations, he emphasized.

The speaker gave an in-depth analysis of the current period of the sharp exacerbation of the general crisis of capitalism. In the 1950's and 1960's much was said about the notorious "economic miracle" and about capitalism's alleged discovery of a secret of crisis-free development and the maintenance of full employment. Life has shattered those illusions! The number of unemployed has now reached 28 to 30 million people. Found behind these figures is the tragedy of millions of men and women doomed to the anguish of unemployment: the cost of living grows and prices, inexorably, go up, Boris Ponomarev said. The correctness of the Marxists' conclusion that capitalism is a society that is unable to place the achievements of modern civilization at the service of the interests of the masses and is a society without any future has manifested itself with even greater clarity.

The communist movement is going over a difficult pass today. The social and political conditions in which it develops are changing in a large measure, but they also offer new opportunities for making further headway. And in this light the correct, serious attitude to Marxism-Leninism, the speaker emphasized, is assuming principled, vital importance to the communist movement.

A significant lesson follows from the entire experience of our movement, the experience of the revolutionary transformation of the world in the present epoch. The victories of the communists are inseparably linked with the principled and creative application of Marxism-Leninism in practice, and, on the other hand, the defeats, mistakes, miscalculations, setbacks, lagging behind and delays in development, even crises in some or other communist parties and socialist countries -- in the same measure, of course, in which they depended on the subjective factor -- are all resultant from either the poor knowledge of Leninism or the departure from it under the pressure of opportunistic temptations or nationalistic passions, or from lags in the development of theory, its replacement with the dogmatic interpretation of Lenin's ideas, or, finally, from the incompetent or indecisive use of the fundamental ideas and principles of Leninism. Marxism-Leninism has not and cannot become antiquated, Boris Ponomarev declared.

Equally, the idea of proletarian internationalism, the speaker said, has not and will never become antiquated. Boris Ponomarev recalled Leonid Brezhnev's words that "the leadership of the communist movement from any single centre is now out of the question. Each party determines its political course fully independently, as it itself sees fit. This, far from excluding the most active, voluntary coordination of their actions in the struggle against the common enemy, makes it, on the contrary, particularly essential." To propose estrangement from the communist movement, the opposition of one's course to the positions of other fraternal parties as a criterion of independence is, especially in the situation available today, either to doom oneself to international isolation or, intentionally or unintentionally, to side with another international force, opposing socialism or even hostile to it.

Ponomarev on Dimitrov

LD160230 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The international theoretical conference devoted to the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov opened in Sofia today.

About 140 delegations of communist and workers' parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, national liberation movements and international organizations are taking part in its work. The CPSU delegation is headed by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A report entitled "Georgi Dimitrov and Modern Times" was given by Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev. He said in part:

[Begin recording] I think the best way of marking the memory of the great communist Georgi Dimitrov is to concentrate attention on the most topical problems of the movement to which he unstintingly devoted all his talent and energy and his whole life. His duel with fascism at the Leipzig trial has gone down in history as a vivid example of the conduct of a communist figure in the most difficult circumstances. A fearless revolutionary, he was at the same time a man of great humanity. He was characterized by a feeling of protest against any oppression or injustice. Dimitrov was one of the first to sound the alarm warning of the threat of a second world war and one of the first to point out the increased possibilities of peace-loving forces if they grasp the need to unite their efforts with the efforts of such a new and mighty factor for peace as the Soviet socialist state.

Comrades, communists and their friends and allies are faced by complex and difficult tasks. There must be a stubborn and intense struggle for peace, for the cessation of the arms race, for the removal of the danger of nuclear war, for the independence and freedom of the peoples, for democracy and socialism. This struggle demands of all of us total commitment and the application of all our strength, mutual understanding and mutual support.

Soviet Communists, closely rallied around the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Brezhnev, will continue to make every effort to move toward these high historic goals in the ranks of the communist movement, together and in close unity with the fraternal parties.

In conclusion we can say, comrades, that the cause and thought of Georgi Dimitrov live in the hearts of new generations of communists and inspire them to self-sacrificing struggle under the banner of Lenin, a struggle which will undoubtedly be crowned with new successes. [applause] [end recording]

BCP, SED DELEGATIONS RECEIVED IN MOSCOW

PM151113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS reports: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of BCP party workers headed by V. Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 7 through 12 June under the plan for CPSU-BCP interparty ties. The delegation was received by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. There was an exchange of experience of work in implementing the 26th CPSU and 12th BCP decisions in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry. Taking part in the talk were CPSU Central Committee section chiefs V.A. Karlov, I.I. Sakhnyuk and F.I. Mochalin.

The Bulgarian comrades also had talks in the CPSU Central Committee light and food industry section. the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Presidium and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and visited the Belorussian SSR and Moskovskaya Oblast.

The meetings and talks took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

A delegation of SED party workers headed by G. Tautenhahn, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee machine building and metallurgy section, was in the Soviet Union 7 through 12 June under the plan for CPSU-SED interparty ties.

During its stay in our country the delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of work in implementing the 26th party congress's decisions in the sphere of metallurgy and machine building.

The members of the delegation had meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee on heavy industry and machine building, in the Donetsk and Rostovskiy Party Obkoms, in the Zhdanov and Volgodonsk Party Gorkoms and visited a number of industrial enterprises.

On 11 June the delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with whom it had a warm, friendly talk with the participation of V.S. Frolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee machine building section; I.P. Yastrebov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee heavy industry section; and E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

USSR-POLISH COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

PM160921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS reports under general heading: "Documents Signed"]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jun -- An agreement has been signed here on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland for building a subway in Warsaw. The underground line, 23 KM long, will be installed in 1982-1985.

In accordance with the document the Soviet Union will supply Poland with technical documentation for constructing the subway and for Polish enterprises' assimilation of special equipment and also with cars to operate the first sector of the underground line.

The Soviet organizations will supply Poland with equipment, machinery and materials and will send specialists to render aid in constructing and commissioning the first subway line. Polish specialists will undergo production and technical training in the USSR.

Warsaw, 8 Jun -- A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Poland for 1982 has been signed here. It opens up further opportunities for expanding and intensifying cooperation and collaboration between the two countries in the sphere of culture, science, education, health and sport.

Special attention will be paid to the implementation of a number of large-scale measures connected with the 65th anniversary of Great October, the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and the centenary of the Polish workers movement. The plan provides for the broad mutual exchange of scientists and students and the holding of exhibitions and cinema days, and the exchange of experience between creative unions and organizations.

MALTSEV RECEIVES NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR

PM151117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 8 June V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received newly appointed Polish ambassador to the USSR Stanislaw Kocielek in connection with his forthcoming presentation of his credentials. The conversation took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON 'IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE'

PM151111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "NATO's Subversive Operations"]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jun -- TRYBUNA LUDU has published an article headed "The Concepts of Subversive Centers," which notes that over many years NATO countries' subversive centers have entertained various concepts of ideological struggle against socialism. Their main aim is to undermine the socialist system. One ardent anticommunist who came out most openly on this score, the newspaper writes, was Z. Brzezinski, who put forward the theory on the so-called "deideologization" of socialism. This "theory" was taken up by the opponents of socialism in Poland.

Western subversive centers, TRYBUNA LUDU notes, have transferred to Poland the methods of counterrevolution once used in Czechoslovakia. According to the scenarios elaborated in NATO, the opponents of socialism in Poland try above all to split the PZPR and undermine the Soviet-Polish alliance and spread slander about real socialism.

In these conditions, the PZPR Central Committee's organ stresses, it is necessary to increase vigilance and resolutely rebuff the sinister fabrications of Western propaganda.

CSSR DOCUMENT ON HUSAK MOSCOW TALKS CITED

PM151123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Firmness of Fraternal Ties"]

[Text] Prague, 11 Jun -- The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government have examined and fully endorsed the activities of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation headed by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and the results of the talks with the USSR party and government delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government, a document released here reads, regard the summit-level CSSR delegation visit to the Soviet Union as a further graphic manifestation of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. This visit reaffirmed the firmness of the fraternal ties between the CPCZ and the CPSU and the CSSR and the USSR, which are successfully developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid. Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation are now practically a common concern among the broadest masses of the working people.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government rated highly the results of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the most diverse spheres of public life, the high degree of coordination of the two sides' activities and collaboration in every sphere, and the daily deepening ties between party and state organs, public organizations and twinned oblasts, cities, rayons, enterprises and establishments.

The document stresses the exceptional importance of questions concerning the further development and deepening of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and the deepening of collaboration and specialization in research and production. In this connection support was expressed for the proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during the Czechoslovak-Soviet talks. The CSSR's interest in further developing cooperation in the nuclear energy sphere, the modernization and expansion of the light and food industry in the USSR, the sphere of electronics and the introduction of industrial robots, the production of machine tools with numerical program control, and other spheres of high technology was noted in particular. Great importance is attached to the coordination of national economic plans for the current and next 5-year plan periods and the period through 1990.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government noted with satisfaction that the talks between the two delegations reaffirmed the complete unity of views and positions on all current matters relating to contemporary international development and the communist and workers movement. They state that the cornerstone of Czechoslovak foreign policy has always been, remains and will continue to be unbreakable friendship, alliance and constantly deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and its close collaboration with the other socialist countries.

The conviction was expressed that the Czechoslovak party and government delegation's visit to the Soviet Union will give renewed impetus to the deepening of friendship and Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government instructed relevant party and state organs to elaborate and implement decisions arising from the Czechoslovak-Soviet talks.

KOSTIKOV ON SWEDISH ARMAMENTS MODERNIZATION

PM150959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 5

[Mikhail Kostikov "Commentator's Column": "It Will Be Expensive"]

[Text] Stockholm -- The other day the Swedish Riksdag (parliament) adopted a law on the country's policy in the defense sphere for the next 5-Year period of 1982-1987. Over 83 billion kronor will be earmarked for defense purposes and for the development and purchase of new types of armaments.

Within the framework of the "military 5-Year Plan" the Riksdag session decided to produce the new JAS multirole fighter to modernize the Swedish Air Force. Sweden will start implementing this project, designed to cover the period through the year 2000, as early as next fiscal year, which starts in July. The cost of the project is estimated at 25 billion kronor. However, as the local press points out, this militarist program will cost the Swedes almost twice that.

A few months ago, when the JAS project was being discussed in the Riksdag, acute disagreements emerged between the parties represented in it: the opposition -- the Left Party-Communists (VPK) and the Swedish Social Democratic Labor party -- and the bloc of bourgeois parties. Moreover, a number of organizations and political parties not represented in the country supreme legislative organ, including the Swedish Workers Party-Communists, protested the expensive plans to create the new warplane.

During the keen debate on this issue in the Riksdag VPK Chairman Lars Werner pointed, in particular, to the impermissibility of earmarking such huge funds for these purposes at a time when the country's economy is marking time, production is slumping and jobs are declining, which is leading to the intensified growth of unemployment. However, the bourgeois Cabinet nevertheless managed to get the project through the Riksdag thanks to a small advantage in the number of votes.

The new plan for an arms race in Sweden does not only mean tremendous material outlay, its implementation also has political aspects. Corporations of the U.S. military-industrial complex will take an active part in modernizing the Swedish Air Force. It has already been reported that Pentagon boss C. Weinberger discussed this during his visit to Sweden late last year. In this connection the newspaper NORRSKINSFLAMMEN points out that the production of the JAS will essentially draw Sweden even more strongly toward the United States and the NATO bloc, threatening the very foundation of the country's policy of neutrality.

The ruling circles' course pursued in the interests of big capital and aimed at expanding cooperation with Washington in the military sphere is meeting with widespread resentment among various strata of Swedish society.

GROMYKO MEETS TURKISH COUNTERPART IN NEW YORK

LD150636 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 15 Jun, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met here with Ilter Turkmen, Turkish minister of foreign affairs.

Along with matters concerning the work of the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, other international problems of interest to the Soviet Union and Turkey were also the subject of an exchange of views. In the process, concern over the serious aggravation of the situation in the Middle East was expressed on both sides.

When discussing questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and Turkey, Andrey Gromyko and Ilter Turkmen declared for the further development of the relations in the spirit of goodneighborliness for the good of the peoples of the two countries.

GEN YURASOV, DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT SYRIA

Talas Receives Yurasov

JN132250 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2220 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] General Talas received at his office tonight General Yurasov, first deputy commander in chief of the USSR Air Defense Forces, and his delegation. General Yurasov praised the heroism and boldness of our air defense soldiers and their confrontation of the colonialist Zionist invasion alongside our brave soldiers of the other corps of the army.

Yurasov, Minister's Visits

JN151840 Doha QNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, 15 Jun (QNA) -- The Soviet military delegation led by General Yurasov, first deputy commander in chief of the USSR Defense Forces, is visiting Syria for the third day. The delegation held intensive talks with Syrian military leaders at the headquarters of the Syrian Air Force and air defense.

The Soviet military delegation's talks deal with means of developing and promoting the combat ability of the Syrian Air Force and air defense in light of the results of the recent air battles between Syrian and Israeli planes.

In another development, another delegation led by the Soviet deputy foreign minister arrived in Syria this evening on a visit of several days for talks with Syrian officials.

Syrian Foreign Ministry sources have reported that talks between the two sides will focus on the Arab and international diplomatic and political moves which are intended to prevent the Israeli enemy from reaping the fruit of its aggressive military policy towards Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution.

Observers' circles in Damascus say that the Soviet political and military moves follow the USSR Government's statement demanding Israel to immediately stop its aggression. These circles stressed that the USSR will work to expel the aggressor from Lebanon.

U.S. REACTS TO SOVIET STATEMENT ON LEBANON

LD151552 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1452 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 15 Jun, (TASS) -- The Soviet Government statement relating to Israel's aggression in Lebanon was clearly not to the taste of the Washington administration. A U.S. State Department spokesman attempted to portray it as unjust, unfounded and even "inflammatory in nature."

What exactly did the State Department spokesman find "inflammatory" in the statement, which clearly points out that the Israeli aggression is being carried out within the framework of the so-called "strategic cooperation" between Tel Aviv and Washington? For it is precisely the spokesman of the State Department and the leadership of that department who have stated openly more than once and even emphatically that "strategic cooperation" exists between the United States and Israel. Is this not a convincing indicator that the United States stands behind Israel's actions? This is shown just as graphically by Washington's attempt to conceal the aggressors' outrages, when the U.S. representative in the UN Security Council vetoed a resolution demanding that the invaders, who have gone too far, be halted.

The intention of dismembering Lebanon and deploying so-called "multinational forces," whose backbone would be American troops, on seized Lebanese land is being revealed increasingly in statements by officials and a number of organs of the American press.

The aggressor must not be allowed to enjoy the fruits of his brigandage. It is no secret that the cessation of aggression and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory depend to a large extent on U.S. position. All that is being demanded of the United States is that it put all manner of pressure on Israel to ensure that its troops are withdrawn from Lebanon. And what is needed here are not verbose assurances, but very specific deeds.

MOSCOW RPP DEPLORES ARAB INACTION ON LEBANON

LD151928 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We address ourselves to the Arabs in every part of the Arab world: In Syria, Iraq, the Arab peninsula, in the Gulf, in Egypt and Morocco and everywhere today where eyes are fixed on Lebanon, where the Palestinian resistance movement and the forces of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement are confronting the extremely ferocious Zionist aggression being carried out with American weapons.

This agreement, or more correctly the genocide of a whole people, is being led by Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, the same Sharon who rose to fame in 1953 when he led an Israeli commando unit during an attack on the village of Qibya [in Jordan] killing 69 civilians. Today Sharon leads an army totalling more than 120,000 soldiers in a criminal invasion of Lebanon, bringing death, pain and tears to thousands and thousands of people. Some 40,000 civilians have been killed or wounded and 600,000 Lebanese and Palestinian civilians have fled their homes in the face of the advancing invaders. Only 1,000 people remain in the three Palestinian camps near Tyre out of an original 100,000.

The wounds of Lebanon cry out and challenge the conscience of the Arabs: Where are you Arabs? What have you done for your Palestinian brethren? What have you done for Palestine, the usurped and wounded eternal land? Where were you when the crime was being committed? How did you allow torture, humiliation and death to be the fate of the Palestinian Arab people whom you left to die in exile under the blows of American bombs?

Oh, my heart, be a burning fire so that it may give some warmth to the children of al-'Addusiyah.

Oh, my heart, be a fresh loaf on the table of a Palestinian prisoner in the jail of Nablus on a festive day.

Oh, my heart, be a cloud of perfume over the head of a Palestinian prisoner in [name indistinct] while she combs her hair and dreams.

Oh, my heart, be a tent in which the children of Bayt Sahur sleep, be a scarf waved by a mother to her son on his way to a mission.

Oh, my heart, be a walking stick for a Palestinian old man whose three sons are in jail for life.

Oh, my heart, be a stone with which the students of Bir Zayt defend the book and the national flag.

Oh, my heart, let all your beating, all your heat, all your life be for the gathering storm.

And if you are merely a fist-shaped peice of hard meat, then let death be your fate.

The Zionist aggressor in Lebanon met fierce resistance at the hands of the Palestinian and the Lebanese Nationalist Forces.

Yet the Zionists continue to implement their satanic plan which they called Peace for Galilee. They continue to establish their peace on the blood and souls of the Palestinian people while Arab countries follow this massacre with feebleness and apathy. Not a finger is being raised to halt this ugly crime against Palestine.

PLO SPOKESMAN ON SOVIET SOLIDARITY, PLO STRUGGLE

LD160656 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 16 Jun, TASS -- With the United States' blessing the Israeli aggressors continue barbarously exterminating the civilian Palestinian and Lebanese population in Lebanon, Hatem Huseini, the head of the Palestinian information centre, said at a press conference here. There are continued attacks on Palestinian refugee camps and a blockade of western Beirut. Many districts of the city are cut off fully from sources of water, food and drug supply. Nevertheless, H. Huseini stressed, the will of the Palestinians has not been broken and they continue their struggle against the aggressors.

The PLO spokesman expressed appreciation to the Soviet Union for its solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian patriots and its political and moral support to them.

U.S. 'CONNIVANCE' IN ISRAELI AGGRESSION VIEWED

LD160354 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Commentary by Vladimir Kazanskiy]

[Text] Israel's aggression against a sovereign country, Lebanon, has aroused indignation in the Soviet Union as indeed throughout the world. There can be no justification for the Israeli attack, mounted within the framework of the so-called strategic cooperation agreement between Israel and Washington. The war unleashed by Israel has made the Middle East an even more dangerous hotbed of international tension. On the 14th of this month the Soviet Government issued a statement in connection with the Israeli aggression. It called for immediate action to bring the aggression to an end, establish a cease-fire and achieve a withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. The Soviet Government stressed that this was provided for by the Security Council resolutions adopted unanimously. These relations must be implemented. This is a key issue. Indeed an end to the Israeli aggression is the first and foremost condition for peace in the region.

Israeli troops rolled into a small and defenseless country destroying towns, communities and Palestinian refugee camps. They have not spared anyone. They are exterminating the Palestinians and killing thousands of Lebanese civilians. The Israeli aggression amounted to an act of genocide. Israeli troops are trying to drown in blood the Palestinian revolution and put an end to the Palestinian struggle for freedom and independence. Significantly, the Israeli attack began with an advance through the territory controlled by the United Nations peacekeeping force. Israel trampled the United Nations flag underfoot and challenged the international community. It was not the first time that Israel brazenly violated international law and jeopardized world peace. Israel feels it can continue to violate international law because it enjoys Washington's patronage.

The United States is supplying Israel with the most sophisticated arms. This time, too, American-made F-16 fighters and M-60 tanks were used by Israel in Lebanon and American-made bombs were dropped on Lebanese towns. The flow of American arms into Israel continues, beefing up the aggressor's war machine. The American administration has not yet made a token move to introduce an embargo on the arms sales to Israel, as it did in the past. A major United States Navy battlegroup has been sent to Lebanon's shores. Washington is planning to deploy in the area controlled by Israel in Lebanon the so-called multinational forces, the backbone of which is to be made up of American troops. This is the chief objective of special United States envoy Habib's shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East.

All the indications are that the American administration is encouraging the Israeli aggression with one hand and is trying to ensure the expansion of the American military presence in the Middle East with the other. Washington's ostensible statements on its commitment to ensure peace in the Middle East look like a coverup of its connivance with the aggressor. The Lebanese prime minister, Shafiq Wazzan, told the American ambassador in Beirut that the Lebanese believe that all the death and destruction sown by the Israeli Army was brought by American-made arms. He underlined that the people of Lebanon will never forgive the United States its part in the Israeli aggression.

The Soviet Union is firmly on the side of the Arabs. It is pressing for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. This is made absolutely clear in the Soviet Government's statement of 14th June. The Soviet Government warned that Israeli policymakers must not forget that the Middle East is in immediate proximity to the southern borders of the Soviet Union and that the events in the Middle East cannot be affected by Soviet interests. Having demanded an end to the brazen Israeli aggression, the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated that it will continue to make every effort to ensure a lasting peace in the Middle East.

'SOVIET THREAT' TO MIDDLE EAST REFUTED

LD152102 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The American NBC film company has produced a new film about the machinations of Soviet agents in Saudi Arabia. The object of this provocative show has two aims: First to frighten the people once more about the so-called Soviet threat, and second to divert their attention from the true threat to the Middle East and which does not emanate from the Soviet Union at all.

The fact is that the Soviet Union has never sought and is not now seeking to impose its domination on the Gulf states and the Arabian Peninsula. It is not in need of Arab oil because it possesses energy resources, including oil, totally sufficient to meet its economic needs. Moreover, it must be said that the aims which the U.S. media is trying to attribute to the Soviet Union are contrary to the nature of its foreign policy which, as is known, is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in the affairs of other countries. The Soviet Union has been following these principles since the October Revolution. As to the threat to the Gulf oilfields, it does not emanate from the Soviet Union, but from the United States. This fact is well known by Arab quarters in the Gulf states.

Today, and in light of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, it is fitting to recall that preparations for this aggression were made at a time of successive cries about Soviet threat, arising — as they put it — from the Soviet Union's support of the Palestine resistance movement. But it is not the Palestinians nor the Soviet Union who launched the aggression: It was Israel. It launched this aggression with the blessing of U.S. President Ronald Reagan who, on the eve of the aggression, wrote to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, saying: As your excellency is aware, the protection of Israel's security continues to be my chief concern in the region.

This is the truth about the danger threatening the Arab peoples and the peoples of the Gulf in particular. The consolidation of Arab unity and firm confrontation of U.S. expansion in the region then isolation of the U.S. agent forces in the region is the best way to combat this threat.

MOSCOW RPP LISTS WAYS TO REPEL ISRAELI ATTACKS

LD152254 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Journalist 'Abd ar-Rahman 'abd al-Khaliq commentary]

[Excerpts] The recent Israeli attacks on Lebanese territory and the positions of the Palestinian revolution is a link in the chain of the Camp David accords which seek to impose capitulatory solutions in the region and to paralyze the struggle of the Palestinian people under their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

Real confrontation to repel the frequent Israeli attacks on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the rest of the peoples of the region and to support the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people for the return to their homeland, their right to self-determination and the right to set up their own independent national state cannot be achieved save through the use of all the economic and military resources in such a confrontation. The list is headed by striking at the U.S. interests in the region, the use of the oil weapon; withdrawing Arab deposits from U.S. banks and from banks in other imperialist countries; giving political and democratic freedom to the toiling masses of the people in every Arab country so as to enable them to actually participate in the national and pan-Arab struggle; consolidating relations with all the forces of freedom and progress in the world, first of all the socialist community led by the faithful friend who is loyal to Arab peoples' just struggle, the Soviet Union.

PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE 'THWARTING' ISRAELI AIMS

PM161029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 82 p 5

[Reports by correspondent R. Moseyev and TASS under general heading: "Lebanon: The Aggressor Is Consolidating His Positions"]

[Text] Beirut, 13 Jun -- On Saturday at 0900 local time a cease-fire agreement between Israel and the joint detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces came into operation in Beirut.

Last night the city was relatively calm, but yesterday the Tel Aviv military carried out intensive bombing and shelling of the southern and western parts of the capital from the sea for 18 hours without a break, until the very last minute before the agreement came into force. Many apartment blocks and administrative buildings were destroyed. The international airport was put out of commission and aircraft on the ground destroyed. Civil defense detachments spent the entire night on rescue work in the places which had been bombed.

Israeli troops have occupied a substantial part of Lebanese territory and come close to the capital, to within a few kilometers of its southern outskirts. Untold hardships have been inflicted on peaceful Lebanon and the Palestinian people. Great material damage has been caused to the Lebanese state. Cities and villages have been reduced to rubble and fields and orchards devastated. [end of Moseyev report]

TASS, 13 Jun -- The Israeli Aggressors, having occupied a huge section of sovereign Lebanese territory as a result of their shameless invasion, are consolidating the positions they have seized. Strongpoints are being rapidly set up where armor and infantry forces are being concentrated. The provocative statement by the Israeli ambassador in Washington is striking in this connection: He said in a television interview that the Israeli troops will be withdrawn from Lebanon only when "effective control over the country" is successfully established.

The Reagan administration, which has given every assistance to the preparation and implementation of the barbarous Israeli aggression, is now trying to pose as a "peacemaker." But in fact it is seeking flagrant interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, to impose a pro-Israeli regime on it, to turn the southern part of Lebanese territory into a zone of permanent Israeli occupation and to delay for many months the Israeli troops' withdrawal from the remainder of the seized lands.

In the opinion of political observers in Beirut, it is precisely this task which has been given to the U.S. presidential envoy P. Habib, who is currently moving between Tel Aviv and a number of Arab capitals. In this connection one is struck by official statements that some kind of "international forces" with U.S. participation should be sent into the huge area of Lebanese territory now occupied by the Israeli military.

In other words Tel Aviv, encouraged by its transatlantic patrons, is preparing for a prolonged occupation of the territory seized in southern Lebanon.

This morning fighting resumed on the immediate approaches to Beirut, in the Ad-Damur and Na'amah and Mount Lebanon areas.

It is noted in Beirut that the Israeli military command has announced the cessation of hostilities against the PLO in the Beirut area, because the aggressor's troops have come up against fierce resistance from Palestinian resistance movement and Lebanese national patriotic forces detachments and also because of heavy losses. According to PLO figures, these losses totaled 660 dead and 2,000 wounded. As for PLO agreement to a cease-fire, a message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Y. 'Arafat to the UN secretary general states that this decision is based on the UN Security Council resolutions which provide for Tel Aviv's withdrawal of all its troops to internationally recognized borders.

In fact the obstinate resistance of the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots has thwarted the aggressor's dreams of a blitzkrieg. His calculations of a walking into Lebanon unopposed have proved unfounded. The very sophisticated means of sowing death and destruction which the United States has supplied and continues to supply to Israel have not helped him. By supplying these facilities Washington has become a direct accomplice and participant in the Israeli military's monstrous crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and against the peoples of the entire Near East. It also bears a considerable share of the blame for the present bloodshed on Lebanese soil. The Lebanese, seeing the destruction and murder perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors, believe that these crimes have been committed using U.S. weapons, the country's Prime Minister S. al-Wazzan said at a meeting with the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon. The Lebanese people will never forgive the United States for these evil deeds, he stressed.

It is reported that Turkey has allowed Iran to use its airspace to ship food and medical supplies to Lebanon for the victims of the aggression. In turn Iran has urged Iraq to allow Iranian troops to cross its territory, enter Lebanon and aid the Palestinian resistance movement and national patriotic forces detachments.

A large U.S. naval formation is still approaching Lebanese shores. According to available information a U.S. squadron headed by the aircraft carriers John F. Kennedy and Eisenhower is already in the immediate vicinity of the Lebanese coast. The U.S. strike aircraft carriers Forrestal and Independence are also bound for the same region.

The New York TIMES reports that Israel is also being given tremendous assistance in its Lebanon aggression by aircraft supplied to it by Washington and equipped with E-2C Hawkeye tracking and guidance devices.

SOUTH YEMEN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM151525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A delegation of party workers of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] headed by F.A. Ahmad, deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, arrived in Moscow 9 June in accordance with the plan of ties between the CPSU and the YSP of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

PRAVDA NOTES EGYPTIAN PARTY'S FIRST CONGRESS

PM161051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jun, TASS -- The first congress of the opposition Egyptian Socialist Labor Party has completed its work in the Egyptian capital. The delegates expressed themselves in favor of the democratization of the country's political and social life and demanded that the Egyptian Government pursue a policy of nonalignment and neutrality.

NEWS OF CEASE-FIRE IN CHAD REPORTED

LD111948 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] In Chad there has been news of a countrywide cease-fire. It is quiet in the capital city Ndjamea, which has been taken by troops of the former defense minister, Hissene Habre. A FRANCE-PRESSE report in Nairobi says that the chairman of the Organization of African Unity, President of Kenya Daniel Arap Moi, has appealed to all the groups in Chad to do everything possible to prevent further bloodshed in the country. He also urged them to refrain from being engaged in armed clashes with the Inter-African Peacekeeping Force. Assistant Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the North -- FAN -- Major (Idris Debier) after the capture of the Chad capital established contacts with representatives of the Organization of African unity in Chad and with the country's prime minister, Djidingar Dono Ngardoum, who was appointed to the post several days ago.

We are not going to insist on the withdrawal from the country of the inter-African force he said in a statement made for the press. Major (Debier) has announced the plans of the FAN leaders to enter into talks with some of Chad's political groups. FAN spokesman in Europe (Ahmed Afal) in turn has announced plans for setting up in the country a provisional government of various political groups.

In commentaries devoted to the developments in Chad, news agencies call attention to the acute economic and social problems in the former French colony, problems that the fratricidal war has aggravated still further. According to latest reports, the former provisional president of Chad, Goukouni Gueddei, has asked the authorities of Cameroon to give him political asylum, which refutes earlier rumors of his death.

MAURITIUS ELECTIONS BRING VICTORY TO OPPOSITION

LD142210 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] According to reports from Port Louis, the general elections in Mauritius have brought victory to the opposition bloc of leftwing parties led by the Militant Movement. The leftwing parties have secured 60 out of 62 mandates. Under the Constitution of Mauritius, 8 seats in its 70-seat Legislative Assembly belong to members appointed after elections. The ruling Labour Party of Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam has suffered defeat. The past election campaign has ended in failure of the Social Democratic Party of Gaetan Duval, which advocated broader and closer contacts with the West and the racist Republic of South Africa.

As the leaders of the Militant Movement Party say, CIA agents stepped up their activity in the country during the election campaign to prevent the leftwing groups from gaining victory. What attracted the electors in the Militant Movement program is its calls for demilitarizing the Indian Ocean, for acting against military bases in that part of the world. The Militant Movement also advocates a genuine neutrality for Mauritius and cooperation with the continent's progressive states. In the field of home policy, Militant Movement leaders have promised to work to overcome crisis phenomena in the national economy and to lessen unemployment.

TIKHONOV, GROMYKO GREET GUINEA-BISSAU OFFICIALS

LD111754 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, Jun 11, TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has sent a telegram to Victor Saude Maria, congratulating him on his being appointed to the post of the prime minister of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and conveying wishes of successes in activities for the good of the Guinean people.

I am convinced, the telegram says, that friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Guinea-Bissau will continue to develop and grow stronger in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the cause of peace and progress.

In a reply telegram Victor Saude Maria expressed heartfelt gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

I share your conviction, the telegram points out, that the traditional ties of friendship, spirited solidarity and cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and the Soviet Union will develop in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the cause of peace and progress.

Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has congratulated Samba Lamine Mane on his being appointed the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and conveyed wishes of successes in activities at this post. In a reply telegram Samba Lamine Mane expressed deep gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT 11 JUNE

PM151109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] H. Mulemba, general secretary of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), was in the Soviet Union on a friendly visit 8 through 11 June as head of a delegation of party and state figures from Zambia.

H. Mulemba laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Apart from Moscow, the high-ranking Zambian guests visited Leningrad and familiarized themselves with the life and labor of the Soviet people.

The UNIP general secretary was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The delegation had meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee International Section and Organizational Party Work Section, the Moscow CPSU Obkom and the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom.

The Zambian guests gave a high assessment of the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union, which consistently upholds the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom and of the Soviet people's achievements in the sphere of socioeconomic and cultural building and noted the great significance of the CPSU's experience for countries which have embarked on the path of independent, progressive development.

The mutual desire was expressed for the further development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Zambia and between the CPSU and UNIP.

On 11 June H. Mulemba and the member of the delegation left the USSR. They were seen off at Moscow airport by T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments and other officials, as well as J.S. Siyolwe, Zambian ambassador to the USSR.

PRAVDA ON RSA PLANS FOR DIVIDING POWER

LD150704 Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 15 Jun 82

["PRAVDA: A Political Farce" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun, TASS -- A report by the Presidential Council of the Republic of South Africa on "Constitutional Changes" in the country has been made public in Pretoria, Igor Tarutin writes in PRAVDA.

The recommendations of this consultative body under the South African Government have been submitted to the cabinet and parliament for consideration. It is a question of a plan to "divide power" in the Republic of South Africa, or, as is being asserted, to draw the Coloureds and Indians into participation in the administration of the state. This widely publicized reform is being presented almost as a change of the foundations of the apartheid system.

"In actual fact," the commentator points out, "as is clear from the report, Asians get at best extremely limited rights. It is planned, for example, to give them an opportunity to participate in elections to the Municipal Councils. But, in the tallying of votes the white population has tremendous advantages. Besides, the law on the separate residence of different racial groups in cities remains in force."

"The reform does not touch upon the country's indigenous population, by keeping intact the main principle of apartheid," the commentary says. "Twenty million Africans are still destitute of all rights."

"Thus, the previous division between whites and non-whites is simply replaced by segregation on a blacks-non-blacks principle. A split in the mass movement against racial discrimination in the Republic of South Africa is being counted upon. But, apart from the use of the old method -- 'divide and rule' -- the reform pursues another aim. It enables the imperialist powers, the USA, in the first place, to declare that a 'liberalization process' is ostensibly under way in South Africa."

"The true meaning of the Botha government's manoeuvres," the author sums up, "is exposed by the progressive leaders of the South African 'coloureds' and Indians as well as by the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. They have rejected the 'division of power' plan, justly regarding it as a political farce."

POLITICAL CHANGES IN SOMALIA DRAW COMMENT

LD141858 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Jun 82

[From "Window on the Arab World" program by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] News dispatches from Mogadishu indicate that the Somali authorities have arrested 7 prominent government and political personalities. Among them were the Somali president's third deputy and minister of health and national guidance, (?other) ministers, prominent party personalities and militarymen. It is well known that the Somali president, Siad Barre, had reorganized the government, and as a result only five ministers retained their positions.

Now, a new purge of high positions in the Somali regime is being carried out. It is worth noting in this regard that a wave of [word indistinct] popular demonstrations have been occurring in Somalia; they have been held in protest against the internal and external policies of the country's leadership. Dissatisfaction with the leadership is considered the reason for the deteriorating and unstable situation in Somalia. The difficult economic situation and the sharp decline in people's living are becoming increasingly worse because the Somali regime has made the country completely dependent on Washington. The United States has been establishing military bases in Somalia, thus harming its sovereignty and independence. The Somali regime, in order to satisfy Washington, has agreed to the anti-Arab Camp David deal, defying the dissatisfaction of the whole Arab world. The vast majority of the Somalians are demanding an end to the policy of servitude toward U.S. imperialism.

CHILEAN CP COMMUNIQUE CALLS FOR OPPOSITION UNITY

PY141947 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text of communique issued in Paris on 31 May 1982 by the Communist Party of Chile Political Committee on the economic situation in Chile]

[Text] The Political Committee of the Communist Party of Chile, PCCh, made a study of the current situation in the country and considered the urgent need to develop a mass struggle and common actions by all the forces who are against Pinochet's tyranny. The committee's conclusions are the following:

1. The economic crisis is getting worse, but it cannot yet be predicted when the economy is going to collapse. At the start of the crisis, official spokesmen talked about a light recession of short duration. But the situation has developed from bad to worse; companies are going bankrupt and unemployment is rapidly getting out of hand; in addition to the floods and cold of this fall and winter, misery and hunger are affecting millions of Chileans. Hundreds of thousands of mothers, particularly in the homes of the unemployed, are not sleeping well because they are not sure they are going to get enough food for their children. Insensitive to the tragedy of the people, Pinochet is only concerned with helping the powerful. The Central Bank has invested more than \$1 billion to help the banks threatened by bankruptcy. However, there is no help for those without jobs. On top of that the government has implemented the barbaric and cynical measure of lowering the already very low salaries of the workers.
2. With the new cabinet and the measures announced to ease the impact of the crisis, the government has tried to spread illusions and make people believe that the regime is engaged in easing the anguished situation the country is experiencing. There is no such thing; the new cabinet does not represent any important change.

The armed forces are now even more committed to an antipatriotic policy for the benefit of imperialist capital and the piranhas. This ministry [as heard] is headed by Gen Enrique Montero, a man linked to the most atrocious crimes of the regime and made up of people who label themselves nationalists but who have distinguished themselves in practice by their submissiveness. They have contributed to selling out a large part of the country's resources and are responsible for auctioning islands and national reserves such as the (Rupanco) Ranch and the (Abra) deposits sold by the Chilean copper corporation, Codelco, as well as other deposits.

With regard to the alleged economic flexibility measures presented as a palliative, they do not even have the value of an aspirin or a poultice for the very sick. From the point of view of economic reactivation and employment, the measures lack any effectiveness. In the best of cases, the measures would help in providing jobs for dozens of thousands of people, but unemployment has increased in the last few months by hundreds of thousands.

3. The PCCh wants to say clearly that there is no room for illusions. The people cannot expect anything from their enemies, but everything from their struggle. The country is experiencing an economic, social and moral crisis. The crisis is penetrating the regime and this is causing a growing number of people to advocate a change of direction. Conditions are developing so that it could become a political crisis, but if the struggle is not sufficient, conditions will not mature and the social contradictions will stagnate, facilitating the tyranny to remain in power.

The opposition is the majority of the country; a very important part of it is fighting for freedom, some with great effort and sacrifice and others by testifying to what is happening in Chile. We greet those who fight; we greet the efforts being made by thousands and thousands of antifascist fighters. The recent Week for the Missing is a symbol of vital resistance. However, another large part of the opposition remains inactive. In order to win there is a need for understanding, unity and the mobilization of the majority -- that is, the entire opposition.

4. Nine years of fascist terror; 9 years of a state of siege; and 9 years of persecution have passed. What this regime is most afraid of is the unity and the struggle of the people and an agreement of all the opposition. The regime governs not only by force but by the division of its adversaries who, being enemies of tyranny, are reticent to unite; therefore they are supporting Pinochet whether they like it or not.

There is no real reason to delay unity; any intent to prevent it by putting prejudice and intolerance first conspires against the main objective, that of acting against Pinochet. At a time when unity and struggle are most urgently needed to defend the workers' bread and to transform this painful economic crisis into a political crisis of the system, their reappearance unfortunately is hampered by conciliatory, inconsistent and self-serving attitudes within the opposition. As a very important part of the struggle against fascism, there is a need to fight these antiunity attitudes and the anticommunism advocated by the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, which is continuing its policy against unity. The attitude of the PDC and other parties, including some leftist ones, make some people believe that the problems in Chile can be solved without the participation of all democrats, particularly without the party of Recabarren and Neruda, (Lafertí) and Victor Jara.

5. The PCCh maintains its faith in the combative and winning ability of the working class and the people. The PCCh is certain that this is the appropriate time to impose a change of direction in the country under the condition that -- starting with the more decisive and conscientious antifascist fighters, the most combative workers and the most united political parties -- we mainly emphasize the things which unite us and not what divides us.

Ideological and philosophical differences cannot be an obstacle in fighting fascism; something greater unites us. The Communists are open to talks and unity and for a joint struggle against tyranny, with the entire opposition and at all levels. We are willing to use all the means for struggle and particularly to concentrate our action in the countryside, in the heart of the people, within the masses along with all those who are suffering the consequences of fascism and want to fight. In each work site, place of study or home, we are going to fight along with those who want to fight and we will join those who want unity and are always willing to reach agreement with new forces who want to join the common struggle.

6. We support the call of Tucapel Jiménez; the reemphasized efforts for unity of the National Union Coordinating Board; the declaration issued last April of the National Association of Government Employees, ANEF, the communique of seven leftist parties which met in Mexico in support of the Central American countries and the Argentine claims over the Malvinas; and the call for unity and struggle made by the Radical and the Socialist parties, the PCCh, and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR. Any party aiming its criticism and actions against tyranny and anyone taking steps for the unity of the opposition will have our support. There is a need for new initiatives not only in word but particularly in deed. There is a need to get the dispersed opposition forces together. We can and must fight together; we can and must recover freedom; with reason and force we will win.

PCC'S SOTO INTERVIEWED ON CUBAN ECONOMY

PM110925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 82 p 4

[Correspondent P. Bogomolov interview with Lionel Soto, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Secretariat, under the rubric "Following the Course of Party Congresses": "Strategy of Growth"]

[Text] The working people of the Island of Freedom have marked the past years with substantial achievements. A successful start has been made in the Second 5-Year Plan, whose targets were outlined in December 1980 by the Supreme Forum of the republic's Communists. At the request of P. Bogomolov, PRAVDA's Havana correspondent, Lionel Soto, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Secretariat, describes how the country's national economy is developing and its chief tasks today.

Havana -- The very first PCC congress, held in 1975, devoted great attention to economic issues, Comrade L. Soto said. The main directions of national economic development outlined by the congress then were reflected in the program platform which it approved and in a number of resolutions. The decision to introduce a system of economic management and planning in the republic's labor collectives was an important step. The guidelines defined more than 6 years ago have stood the test of time. During the last 5-year plan the country's total social product increased 22 percent. Labor productivity grew by an annual average of 3.4 percent, and wages by 1.8 percent.

Following the principles of the new system of management and planning, in 1980 95 percent of enterprises were already using the chief elements of financial autonomy. And now all labor collectives have been transferred to autonomous financing. Approximately 600 plants and factories now have material incentive funds. Our second party congress outlined new development prospects.

Last year, my interlocutor continued, saw the start of Cuba's Second 5-Year Plan. The most significant increase in the total social product was noted in 1981. It increased 12 percent. The working class and all the country's working people, displaying a creative approach to work, conducted an unflagging search for reserves and sought to improve productivity. Some 80 percent of the increase in output volume was secured thanks to higher labor productivity.

The strategic aims of the current 5-year plan presuppose important new steps along the path of socialist industrialization, the formation of cooperatives in the countryside and the strengthening of socialist production relations as a whole.

The correct organization of labor and wages is a matter of great socioeconomic significance. The wage reformation was completed last year. The socialist principle of distributing material benefits in accordance with the quantity and quality of labor has begun to be applied more rationally. Bonuses have also been established for the overfulfillment of production indicators. The material incentives system has been supplemented by the introduction of bonuses which are paid to the most profitable enterprises. At the same time moral incentives have also been extended.

The struggle is being waged in all sectors for improved production efficiency and the conservation of energy, fuel and raw materials.

Enterprise party committees and Communists' primary organizations have become organizers of the struggle for new technical and economic parameters. Efficient control has been established over the use of material and moral incentives. Communists everywhere are heading the search for the very best methods and forms of labor organization. In their work they rely on the assistance of trade union and Young Communist union organizations.

The PCC, Comrade L. Soto pointed out, is devoting growing attention to the correct functioning of the trade unions. Trade union committees and bureaus are becoming increasingly representative organs of working people at enterprises. They play a very significant role in organizing socialist competition and help to educate people in an atmosphere of a socialist attitude to work.

The PCC and the republic's government attach great significance to the training of national cadres and the education of the entire people. We consider this work an important precondition of the country's development, Comrade L. Soto continued.

It must also be said that Cuba's national economy is now encountering certain difficulties. They have been caused chiefly by the fall in the price of sugar and sugar-containing products on the world market. On the other hand, commodities which the republic imports from Western countries are constantly going up in price. This is happening as a consequence of the rapid inflation afflicting capitalism.

As is known, Cuba exports some of its sugar and other commodities to capitalist countries. These trade ties, which have longstanding roots, are important for the Cuban economy. They account for one-fifth of the republic's foreign trade turnover. Taking into account the unfavorable correlation of import and export prices, the 1982 national economic plan provides for more modest goals than in the preceding period. A 2.5-percent increase in total social product is planned. And trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal CEMA countries are the guarantee of this growth.

Enterprises are now implementing numerous businesslike initiatives together with organs of people's power. The aim of many is to replace imports from capitalist countries with domestic output. This applies particularly to spare parts and also those kinds of equipment that Cuban machine building can produce. Efforts are being made to stimulate and expand imports of products from socialist community countries. In addition, work is being done to increase Cuban exports on the basis of the fuller utilization of domestic raw materials and the existing capacities.

Even though moderate, the growth in our economy can be considered quite successful in the complex conditions of the modern world. It attests to the incontestable advantages of the socialist method of production. It is sufficient to recall that the overwhelming majority of developing countries are suffering from an economic crisis, including a monetary and fiscal crisis. Developed capitalist countries are also encountering an exacerbation of economic difficulties. Only a few Western countries will be able to achieve economic growth now or in the next few years. Unemployment is the constant scourge of these states. Stagnation coupled with unchecked inflation does not allow them to hope for a favorable outcome in the future either.

Comrade L. Soto went on to dwell on the provocative sanctions being applied against Cuba by the U.S. administration.

It is a rare day when President Reagan or the U.S. secretary of state or some other figure in the present Washington administration does not threaten the republic with aggression, a sea blockade or economic sanctions, my interlocutor said. American imperialism, whose interests are safeguarded by such a reactionary government, would like to wipe Cuba from the face of the earth, sink and destroy it.

While threatening the Island of Freedom with direct military interference, at the same time the imperialists have drawn up a detailed plan aimed at our republic's economic strangulation. For more than 21 years they have maintained a trade and economic blockade of Cuba with a grip of iron -- the only precedent of its kind in world practice [as published].

The Reagan administration recently took still more repressive steps against the Western Hemisphere's first socialist state. It is now putting constant pressure on its allies to demolish Cuba's foreign trade ties or at least prevent their development. These actions are being carried out both through government channels and by means of pressure through multinational corporations and banks.

Such massive economic aggression pursues the aim of paralyzing a certain part of Cuba's economic activity. This campaign reflects the imperialists' illusory intentions of giving rise to sociopolitical friction and disturbances in the republic and undermining our revolution's gains. But in his vain attempts the enemy does not take into account the moral and political unity of the Cuban people, who have managed to hold out and achieve great successes 90 miles from one of the most aggressive empires ever known in history. Our development cannot be hindered!

The significant results achieved in implementing the first and second PCC congress decisions are being felt in different spheres of production, Comrade L. Soto said in conclusion. This applies particularly to the sugar industry, which is a kind of linchpin of the republic's entire national economy. The work of the Cuban economy's chief sector is marked by appreciable progress toward growth in the efficiency of social labor.

MATERIALS ON MAY CC PLENUM, FOOD PROGRAM

Grishin Reviews Tasks

PM141347 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on 1 June Moscow city party aktiv meeting: "Implementing the Party's Plans"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday there was a meeting of the Moscow city party organization aktiv in the House of Unions' Hall of Columns.

The aktiv meeting participants discussed the question of the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the Moscow city party organization's tasks to implement the Food Program and the propositions and conclusions of the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. An honorary presidium headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the aktiv meeting.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum, V.V. Grishin said, was a major political event in the life of our party and state and an important milestone in the Soviet people's struggle for the development of the country's economy, the improvement of the people's well-being and the building of communism. The atmosphere in which it was held was one of unity and close cohesion of our party's supreme body around the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by that outstanding party and state figure of the ages Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the USSR Food Program aroused tremendous enthusiasm and political and labor activeness among the masses. Moscow's communists and working people, together with the whole party and the entire Soviet people unanimously approve and support the CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the program advanced by the party for the improvement of the food situation in the country.

A central place in the work of the CPSU Central Committee plenum was occupied by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's pithy report, which reviewed the results of the party's tremendous work in developing agriculture, strengthening its material and technical base, creating new sectors of the agroindustrial complex and improving rural worker's life and labor. It provided a profound political appraisal and scientific substantiation of the Food Program, which was elaborated in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and is completely in line with our party's long-term course toward the steady improvement of Soviet people's well-being. The program reflects the present-day conditions and needs of developed socialist society and embodies a comprehensive approach to the solution of the food problem.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report is of very great importance for the entire party, every party organization and every urban and rural labor collective. The propositions and conclusions advanced in it develop and generalize the party's agrarian policy begun by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum and are a major contribution to the Marxist-Leninist theory of communist building. The report focuses the attention of leading cadres, communists and working people on the ways and means to resolve the tasks of increasing agricultural production and developing the whole agroindustrial complex advanced by the Food Program.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report says that the aim of the measures outlined by the Food Program is to provide the country's population with reliable supplies of food products in as short a time as possible.

This is not just a priority economic task but also a topical sociopolitical task. Meeting Soviet people's vital needs, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, has been and remains a most important program demand for our party. That is why this year's plenum has special meaning and special significance.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum decisions, which were further developed at subsequent Central Committee plenums and CPSU Congresses, much work has been carried out in our country to increase agricultural production and provide the population with food. The material and technical base of the agroindustrial complex has been considerably strengthened. Agriculture's equipment has improved substantially. The machine and tractor pool has been qualitatively updated. Chemicalization and land reclamation has enjoyed accelerated development. Specialized livestock complexes and major poultry factories with industrial production technology have been commissioned. Labor productivity on kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased. New sectors serving agriculture have been created: machine building for stockraising and fodder production, rural construction, the mixed feed and microbiological industry. Agricultural machine building has enjoyed further development. The latest scientific achievements are being actively introduced into agricultural production practice. Much has been done in the sphere of improving planning and economic incentives for agricultural production and providing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with cadres. Profound changes have taken place in the living and working conditions of the Soviet peasantry, and many social and consumer service questions have been successfully resolved.

The party's agrarian policy has provided considerable results. Gross agricultural production increased 50 percent in the period from 1965 through 1980 (following the CPSU Central Committee March plenum). Average annual production of grain increased 57 percent, sugar beet 49 percent, vegetables 54 percent, fruit and grapes 134 percent, meat 59 percent, milk 43 percent and eggs 120 percent. The average annual volume of gross agricultural production per head of the population increased 28 percent. All this has enabled a substantial increase in the level of consumption of food products to be ensured. Nonetheless it is impossible to fail to see that the food problem is still far from being resolved. Though the food ration meets physiological norms in terms of overall calorific value, the nutritional pattern needs to be improved. The demand for meat and dairy products is not being fully satisfied and there is a shortage of vegetables and fruit. In a number of regions there are interruptions in retail availability of various food products.

What is the reason for this situation? It is because the demand for food products is outstripping food production. This is caused by the increase in the population's money incomes, population growth in general and urban population growth in particular, the increase in food purchases in the state trade network by the rural population themselves and finally insufficiently rapid growth in the efficiency of agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex.

Taking account of all these factors, L.I. Brezhnev said, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo deemed it necessary to elaborate a special Food Program for the period through 1990. At the same time the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers elaborated and adopted resolutions on improving management of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex, on measures to improve the economic machinery and strengthen the economies of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, on intensifying agricultural workers' material interest in increasing output and improving its quality, on further improving the rural population's housing, everyday living and sociocultural conditions of life, on reinforcing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with leading cadres and specialists and on a number of other questions connected with the implementation of the Food Program.

The preparation and implementation of the Food Program, L.I. Brezhnev noted, is a fundamentally new step in our planning system and in socialist economic management.

The program sets a major task -- to coordinate and pool the work both of agriculture itself and of the industrial, transport and trade sectors serving it and to subordinate all their activity to the final common goal of producing high quality food and conveying it to consumers. This is all the more important since certain disproportions have emerged for a number of reasons, in the development of sectors of the agroindustrial complex. Shortcomings have accumulated in the sphere of procurement, storage, transport, processing and trading of agricultural products. Another task has also been set -- to ensure a further increase in the work efficiency both of agriculture and of related sectors and a decisive shift to primarily intensive factors of growth. In this context there is a need for large-scale measures aimed at removing the difficulties and disproportions that have emerged, increasing agricultural production efficiency and satisfying the country's increasing demands for food products. These measures were formulated and adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum.

Unanimously approving the food program, the CPSU Central Committee plenum charged the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers with ensuring the formulation of annual plans for the country's economic and social development and of the draft 12th 5-Year Plan proceeding from the Food Program's instructions and the need to implement a profound shift in the economy toward resolving the problems of the further development of agriculture and the agroindustrial complex as a whole.

As for the specific indicators defined by the Food Program, the CPSU Central Committee plenum advocated viewing them as minimum indicators and making every effort not just to fulfill them but to overfulfill them. The Food Program is to yield its first fruits as early as this year, which makes increased demands on all work in agriculture and in the entire agroindustrial complex.

Together with the Food Program the plenum discussed and adopted a system of measures aimed at improving the management of the agroindustrial complex and the economic mechanism.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed cadres' high responsibility for resolving the great and complex tasks set by the Food Program and achieving the best end results and their interest in increasing production of high-quality food products. In this respect the CPSU Central Committee has proceeded and continues to proceed from the need to comprehensively consolidate kolkhozes and sovkhozes, increase their organizational-economic independence and resolutely eliminate bureaucratic administration and petty tutelage with regard to these farms.

The plenum formulated a number of measures to strengthen the economic and financial position of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in particular, to increase purchase prices for cattle, pigs, sheep and many agricultural products, to increase state assistance in housing and civil construction, to write off kolkhoz and sovkhoz debts, to defer the payment of debts and to improve labor remuneration on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Provision is also made for introducing team and collective contracts and the piece rate plus bonus system on a broad scale in agroindustrial complex sectors and also for raising salaries for sovkhoz leading workers, experts and employees.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the Food Program's fulfillment requires intensive labor by millions of Soviet people and the intensification of rural communists' vanguard role.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum expressed firm confidence that our party and the country's working people will do everything necessary to fulfill the Central Committee May plenum's decisions and will launch nationwide socialist competition to scale the peaks outlined in increasing food resources as one of the main conditions for increasing Soviet people's prosperity and strengthening our motherland's economic might.

On the basis of the CPSU Central Committee resolution and the provisions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, the Moscow city party organization, V.V. Grishin went on to note, is called upon to begin active work to implement the measures outlined by the Food Program. The task of the city's party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations is to make fuller use of the existing opportunities of the capital's industrial, scientific and technical potential in order to help agriculture to further strengthen its material and technical base and make fuller use of scientific and technical achievements so as to intensify agricultural production.

At present 150 of the city's industrial enterprises are producing and supplying agriculture with vehicles, metal-cutting machine tools, electric motors, equipment, spare parts, industrial rubber goods and other material and technical resources. In 1981 Moscow's enterprises fully met agriculture's orders.

At the same time there are shortcomings in the work of farm equipment production enterprises. Production of agricultural machinery, tractor spares and other equipment fell in the first quarter of the current year in comparison with the corresponding period of 1981. Individual enterprises are producing low-quality output for the countryside, violating contractual commitments for supplies of equipment to kolkhozes and sovkhozes and failing to fulfill product mix targets.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed that the acceleration of the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production is an indispensable condition for implementing the Food Program. Many machine building enterprises will be involved in implementing these goals. The economic leaders and party organizations of enterprises fulfilling orders for agriculture must strive to implement unconditionally the plans for the production of material and technical resources for agriculture, introduce scientific and technical achievements into practice on a broad scale and raise the technical standard, reliability and quality of output.

Science has a great role in implementing the Food Program. The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Ministries of Agriculture and Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and other ministries and departments have been charged with implementing measures during 1982-1990 to further develop scientific research and improve the organization of the introduction of scientific achievements into production in agroindustrial complex sectors.

There are about 100 scientific academic institutions, sector institutes and design organizations in Moscow engaged on problems concerned with intensifying agricultural production and transferring it to an industrial basis.

The capital's scientific organizations are doing much work on developing fundamental research in topical fields of agricultural science. Institute and design organization collectives are to make and put into production during the 5-year plan about 200 types of highly efficient agricultural equipment.

However, the scientific potential and creative opportunities of institutes and design organizations are not always used rationally. At present, various ministries and departments are carrying out over 100 programs in the main fields of agricultural science which are resulting in unnecessary duplication, fragmentation of efforts and resources and delays in the completion of development projects. The activity of chemical and biological institutes has not been fully concentrated on the comprehensive study of the technological problems of produce and fodder storage or on the creation of efficient new fertilizers and biological methods of plant and livestock protection. A number of institutes' project plans contain little broad research aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress in agriculture and increasing agricultural production efficiency.

The city party organization's task in the light of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum's decisions, V.V. Grishin went on to say, is to strive for efficient work by scientific institutions and the better use of their potential and creative possibilities, focus scientists' efforts on resolving the main problems of developing agricultural production and the whole agroindustrial complex, increase primary party organizations' role in this task and intensify communists' activeness.

The Food Program outlined the further development of industry's food sectors. Some 110 food, meat and dairy and fish industry enterprises are concentrated in Moscow. They produce foodstuffs worth R4.6 billion annually. Eight new enterprises were built and a number of already operating food industry enterprises were modernized in the city during the 10th 5-Year Plan and in 1981, over R300 million went on these aims. As a result production of whole milk products, sausage, confectionery and pasta products increased considerably. Production of butter and fish produce and baked articles increased and the range was broadened. However, some food sector enterprises are not working steadily and consequently demand for some food products is still not being fully satisfied. This can also be explained by short supplies of raw materials and a backlog in the construction and commissioning of new capacities.

Last year, Moscow organizations together with ministries and planning organs formulated measures to provide Moscow with foodstuffs in the 11th 5-Year Plan. They envisage the construction or modernization of 40 enterprises and shops, including the commissioning of new capacities for the production of pastries, meat, dairy and fish products, children's food and other food products. This will make it possible to increase production of basic foodstuffs by an average of 30 percent in 1985 -- 50-100 percent for certain types of food. Special attention is being paid to raising product quality, improving packaging, expanding production of prepacked goods and introducing progressive delivery and sales methods. It is incumbent on party, soviet and economic organs to ensure the fulfillment of the measures outlined for increasing production of foodstuffs.

A new bakery has been commissioned at Zelenograd. A flow line has been commissioned for the production of low-calorie margarine at a fat combine and a beer-making production line has been commissioned at a test and experimental brewery in accordance with the measures outlined for this 5-year plan. The production of over 100 new food items with improved nutritional qualities has been organized. At the same time, in a number of places the planned production levels have not been achieved.

The further redevelopment of the city's food industry is connected with replacing a large quantity of obsolete equipment at existing enterprises. In all over 40 percent of equipment is obsolete and actually worn out. However, enterprises' demand for highly productive manufacturing equipment is not being satisfied.

Moscow has a number of enterprises engaged in making machinery and equipment for the food and dairy industries. They include the Pishchemash production association and dairy equipment, trade machine building and refrigerator plants. The technical standard and quality of the production equipment produced by them is not always up to present-day requirements.

The measures outlined by the Food Program for increasing production of food sector equipment and for involving other machine building ministries in this task will make it possible to resolve more quickly the task of retooling food and meat and dairy industry enterprises. In particular, it is planned to manufacture for industry's food sectors flow lines and ranges of equipment which ensure a considerable increase in labor productivity, the in-depth processing and reduced loss of agricultural produce and an increase in the quality and expansion of the range of food products.

Undoubtedly many types of new production equipment for industry's food sectors will also be created and made in Moscow. Hence our task is to ensure the prompt and high-quality production of this equipment.

At the same time, it is necessary to improve the work of existing enterprises in industry's food sectors and to strive to increase the output and improve the quality of food products, make efficient use of raw materials, process them fully and create and start up production of new types of products.

A considerable part of the Food Program is assigned to increasing production of potatoes, fruit and vegetables. Some 2.7 million tons of potatoes, fruit and vegetables are shipped to Moscow annually for delivery to the population. The plans for the procurement and supply of this produce to the city are being fulfilled but we are encountering difficulties in this task too. Because of population growth in Moscow and the oblast's cities, Moskovskaya Oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses can no longer fully satisfy the capital's demand for potatoes, fruit and vegetables. Thus a considerable quantity of potatoes, fruit and vegetables is procured for and supplied to Moscow from other economic regions. It has now been established that a considerable quantity of fruit and vegetable produce will be supplied from union republics and a number of oblasts, and to this end the singling out of specialised farms and also measures to improve the quality of the produce supplied are envisaged. The party gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom and the Moskovskiy Oblispolkom Main Administration of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry are called upon to strive to ensure the precise fulfillment of this government resolution and to ensure the delivery to Moscow of potatoes, fruit and vegetables in the prescribed quantities and of high quality.

A substantial reserve for improving the city population's supply with early vegetables is to produce them in protected soil. Moscow organizations are building hothouse complexes on Moskovskaya Oblast sovkhoses and at Stavropolskiy Kray's Yuzhniy hothouse combine. Hothouses covering an area of 100 hectares have already been built on these farms. A further 170 hectares of hothouses will be commissioned in the current 5-year plan. All of this will make it possible to supply the city with over 80,000 tons of early vegetables annually. In addition to this it is necessary to work persistently to ensure that the southern republics step up their assistance to the capital in supplying it with early fruit and vegetables.

The Food Program envisages measures to develop subsidiary farms at enterprises and institutions. Moscow enterprises and organizations have in all 60 subsidiary farms located in Moskovskaya Oblast. Their contribution to supplying the city's population with food is negligible.

We must rectify the situation concerning the organization of subsidiary farms. Questions about the allocation of farmland should be raised with the appropriate organizations, measures should be formulated and implemented to develop subsidiary farms and hothouses at enterprises and increase their production of foodstuffs, and it should be ensured that every industrial enterprise and organization capable of running such farms should have them, as a rule.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum, the speaker went on to note, set the task of continuing the course of further strengthening the material and technical base of the country's agroindustrial complex. In the 11th 5-Year Plan capital investments in developing production capacities in agroindustrial complex sectors total R233 billion.

Moscow organizations are to carry out a large amount of capital construction in agroindustrial complex sectors. In the current 5-Year Plan it is planned to build and commission many food, meat and dairy and fish industry projects, hothouses, storage depots and trade and public catering enterprises.

On kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone it is planned to carry out construction and installation work worth R216 million and to build a number of major livestock and pig-breeding complexes, new capacities at poultry farms, apartment blocks with an overall area of 300,000 square meters, schools, children's institutions and consumer and municipal service projects. The total volume of capital investments for these purposes will exceed R1 billion.

Moscow organizations are doing appropriate work on constructing and commissioning agro-industrial complex projects both in the city itself and in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. However, a serious backlog has been permitted in the construction of many agro-industrial complex projects. The leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom main construction administrations, ministry construction organizations and client economic organs are still not paying sufficient attention to the construction of these projects.

The construction of a number of food and meat and dairy industry projects is not proceeding satisfactorily. The 1981 construction and installation plan for these projects was only 82 percent fulfilled. The attention of the Moscow City Main Administration for Industrial Construction's leaders has been drawn more than once to the backlog in construction of the Moscow meat combine's smoked sausage shop, the city's No 5 dairy combine, the Vykhino pastry combine and the second stage of the Korovino fish processing plant. However, insufficient measures have been taken to step up the construction of these projects.

Each year the Moscow Main Construction Administration fails to fulfill its plans for building trade and public catering enterprises. The shortage of such enterprises in new residential districts is generating justified complaints from the population. Since 1979 not one store has been commissioned in the Yasenevo residential district which houses over 200,000 people.

Agricultural projects are being built only slowly. In 1981 the rural subcontract work plan was only 88.5 percent fulfilled. The Moscow City Main Administration of Industrial Construction has so far failed to commission a 1,200-head livestock complex at the Lenin sovkhos and a 5-hectare hothouse at the Dzerzhinskiy kolkhoz, both in Moskovskaya Oblast, and a 24-hectare hothouse at Stavropolskiy Kray's Yuzhiny hothouse combine. The Moscow Main Construction Administration has failed to ensure the commissioning of eight housing, cultural-consumer, municipal and auxiliary projects and the Moscow City Main Administration of Capital Construction of Engineering Installations has failed to commission the Khotets drainage and irrigation system in Ryazanskaya Oblast.

In the light of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions, the task for the party gorkom and raykoms, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow City Planning Commission and construction organizations is to ensure the rational use of capital investments allocated for the agroindustrial complex and to channel them primarily into the development of capacities which make it possible to increase food production as soon as possible. Capacities must be increased primarily by retooling existing enterprises and production units. The absolute fulfillment of rural project construction plans must be ensured.

In food industry sectors, capital investments must be channeled primarily into developing the production of meat, dairy, fruit, vegetable and fish products, confectionery, bread and pasta goods and building storage and refrigeration facilities. The construction of all agroindustrial complex projects must be strictly monitored by the party gorkom and raykoms, primary party organizations and people's control organs.

The Food Program, V.V. Grishin continued, envisages measures to improve the organization of the food trade, to considerably increase the standard of trade services, to expand and ensure the rational siting of the network of stores, canteens and other trade enterprises and to improve their operating rules with the aim of creating the maximum convenience for the population.

Muscovites are well aware of how great the CPSU Central Committee's concern for supplying the city with food is. The funds allotted to us are considerable and are being constantly increased. In 1981, for example, food trade turnover increased by R460 million or 6.7 percent in comparison with 1980. It is the duty of party, Soviet and other organizations to ensure the economical and thrifty distribution, realization and use of these funds.

There are considerable shortcomings in the organization of the city's food trade. Trade organizations study the population's needs poorly, by no means always exert effective influence on industry's food sectors and on the shaping of food production plans and permit violations of the rules of trade and disruptions in the sale of a number of food products at bases and depots. Progressive forms of trade organization are being introduced only poorly, particularly the practice of advance orders. The organization of public catering enterprise work needs to be improved.

The Moscow Gorispolkom, the main administrations of trade and public catering and the Moscow City Fruit and Vegetable Industry Administration must formulate and implement measures to improve the organization of the food trade, make rational use of funds for food, improve the working and conditions of stores and canteens and develop the trade and public catering enterprise network in accordance with the Food Program's requirements.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report posed acutely the question of improving the organization of the storage and use of foodstuffs. Moscow is doing a lot to this end. Modern fruit and vegetable storage depots equipped with refrigeration and ventilation facilities have been built, and the network of elevators for the storage of grain and the production of high grade flour, large refrigerated combines and general purpose trading depots is being expanded in the city and at production sites.

At the same time, the organization of the storage and use of products at food, meat and dairy industry enterprises and in trade and public catering needs considerable improvement. There are manifestations of wastefulness and negligence in the process of storing and selling produce which leads to decline in the initial qualities of foodstuffs. Consequently, by no means all the produce made in or transported into the city reaches the consumer.

A 1981 analysis of the economic activity of meat and dairy industry enterprises revealed many instances in which finished products had been unjustifiably written off and saved raw materials kept out of the accounts. Many stores pay little attention to the preservation of bread and bakery products. Waste in public catering is excessive. There is especially great wastage of potatoes, vegetables and fruit at bases, enterprises and stores of the Moscow City Main Administration of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

To rectify the situation the Food Program envisages measures to improve the storage, processing, transportation and delivery of products to the consumer.

The party gorkom has examined and approved a package of measures outlining improvements in the organization of the procurement and storage of agricultural produce. The system of direct links with Moskovskaya Oblast farms under the "field to store" scheme must be improved and expanded. The amount of vegetables stores using progressive techniques is to be more than doubled, and the sale to the population of quick-frozen, cleaned and washed potatoes and potato semi-manufactures is to be expanded, which will produce a considerable saving in the storage, sale and supply of potatoes to the consumer. With these aims in mind it is necessary to make better use of the Koloss production association's potential and also to create corresponding capacities within the Moscow City Main Administration of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry system. Specific measures to improve the storage and processing of raw materials must be mapped out and implemented at every food, meat, dairy and fish industry enterprise.

One of the important tasks in the Food Program is to provide agroindustrial complex sectors with transport, containers and packaging materials. To this end agriculture will be supplied with a large number of trucks and tractor trailers and food industry sectors will be supplied with specialized transport. Measures have been envisaged to improve rail, air, sea and river transport services for agroindustrial complex sectors.

In this context Moscow's transport organizations are faced with great tasks. Measures must be taken to expand containerized food delivery, to enlarge the low-temperature and refrigerated rail and road transport pool and to introduce specialized road transport for the shipment of produce. Better use must be made of transport facilities for shipping foodstuffs. Transport idle time at vegetable bases, depots and enterprises must be reduced and the schedules for the provision of food transport vehicles must be strictly observed.

Moscow's patronage assistance to agriculture must be stepped up in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee May plenum's decisions on increasing food in the country.

Plans for rendering patronage assistance to rural areas in the 11th 5-Year Plan period have been drawn up for each of the city's rayons. Work worth a total of more than R130 million will be done in the sphere of patronage assistance. These plans must be fulfilled. Attention must be paid here to improving the organization of patronage assistance in order to ensure that patronage work done by Moscow labor collectives and rayons is an effective factor in the successful fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions and helps to increase agricultural production and implement the USSR Food Program.

The USSR Food Program is in complete accord with the Soviet people's interests and our party's policy of increasing the people's well-being. Its implementation will help our country's onward march to communism.

The fulfillment of the Food Program concerns the entire party and the entire Soviet people. The Moscow city party organization has much political and organizational work to do in order to implement this program. The tasks involved in implementing the CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions must be discussed at rayon and primary party organization aktiv meetings, measures to ensure that every labor collective achieves its food program targets must be mapped out, organizational work must be stepped up, and leadership cadres and all working people must be mobilized to accomplish the tasks outlined by the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

There must be a broad campaign to explain to working people Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report, the CPSU Central Committee resolution, and the Food Program's main provisions, with party, soviet and economic workers, propagandists, political information officers and agitators being enlisted for this purpose. Study of the plenum materials must be organized within the framework of the Marxist-Leninist education system. The city's mass media must actively explain the plenum materials and campaign for their implementation.

Moscow's Soviets must take an active part in the Food Program's implementation. Pursuant to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution of 31 May 1982 they are tasked with ensuring the on-schedule fulfillment of targets for the construction of agroindustrial complex installations both in the city and in rural areas; improving the organization of the procurement and storage of potatoes and fruit and vegetable produce and the transport and marketing of foodstuffs; and ensuring that rational and economical use is made of food stocks. They must intensify work to develop subsidiary farms and market gardening societies cooperatives [sadovo-ogorodnye tovarishchestva].

There is much to be done by trade union and Komsomol organizations, which are called upon to mobilize working people to implement the Food Program.

They must place on a broad footing socialist competition to achieve targets relating to food production at food industry enterprises, the supply of material and technical facilities to rural areas and the commissioning of agroindustrial complex installations. Trade union and Komsomol organizations are called upon to take an active part in patronage assistance work in rural areas and in the struggle to improve the procurement and storage of potatoes and other vegetables and to step up public monitoring of the work of trade and public catering enterprises.

The active participation of the city party organization and Moscow's working people in further consolidating agriculture's material and technical base, introducing scientific achievements in agricultural production, developing the agroindustrial complex and increasing production and making economical use of foodstuffs will be a substantial contribution by the capital's Communists to implementing the Food Program and resolving the tasks involved in providing the country with food, and hence to the progress of the whole of the national economy.

In conclusion V.I. Grishin assured the CPSU Central Committee that the Moscow city party organization will do everything needed to make the biggest contribution it possibly can to ensuring the Food Program's implementation and resolving the tasks set in L.I. Brezhnev's report at the party Central Committee's May plenum.

Antonov on Food Program

PM141405 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 21, signed to press 27 May 82 p 4

[NEDELYA interview with Sergey Fedorovich Antonov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry and member of the CPSU Central Committee, to comment on the Food Program: "Basis of Everything"]

[Text] First of all, I would say that the USSR Food Program, which was discussed and approved at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, clearly expresses our party's invariable course -- a course embodied in the formula: All for man, all for the good of man. I would say also that the Food Program, drawn up on the initiative of the party and of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, is the command of the times. Its implementation will have considerable political significance for our communist building. The party is following the instructions of the great Lenin, who said back at the time of the Soviet system's fight for life: "The food question is the basis of all questions.... We must devote as much effort as possible to food work, because it is the basis of everything."

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, as many Central Committee members noted in their speeches, is a theoretical extension and practical development of Marxist-Leninist teaching which, as is known, stresses the idea that foodstuffs production is the paramount condition of life for producers directly and for production in general.

The task for everyone now is to ensure that planning, party and economic organizations take major steps to improve the work of the entire agroindustrial complex and above all, of course, agriculture, whose development must take place chiefly along the lines of further strengthening kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also boosting subsidiary plots. All this is envisaged by the program.

Talking in particular about the meat and dairy industry, I will say first of all that we in the sector are well aware of the special fact of our direct dependence on agriculture. Both we and the rural workers have one aim -- to provide more high-quality meat and dairy products. Everyone knows, of course, that supplies of meat and other products to the population will gradually improve as agricultural output increases and work efficiency and quality in the processing industry improve.

That is why the Food Program pays special attention to the development of livestock, above all cattle raising and to increasing productivity in terms of milk yields and animal weight.

But this is just one aspect. Another concerns the activity of processing sectors and procurement workers. The program calls for further, even sharper improvement in meat and daily industry standards.

What does it mean specifically?

A considerable increase in the production of quick-frozen food is planned for the 11th 5-Year Plan. The country's refrigeration industry will undergo comprehensive development: Refrigeration will be used more widely in the food, meat and dairy and fish industries and in agriculture and trade. The implementation of these measures will make it possible to preserve considerably more agricultural products, and not just preserve them but also ensure higher-quality products. There will be a considerable increase in production of quick-frozen foods, ready-to-eat meals, convenience foods, fruit, berries and vegetables. By 1985 production of meat-based convenience foods is to double and production of ready-to-eat meat dishes will rise to 35,000 tons!

When solving major tasks on the basis of comprehensive programs, farming science will pay special attention to reducing losses of agricultural produce.

Our main task today is to widely develop active work in all areas of production on the implementation of the Food Program in the sector, process livestock products more efficiently and meet foodstuff requirements more fully.

We are aware that the standard of work in the sector -- the ministry and its local organs -- has not yet reached the level aimed at by the 26th party congress decisions. We are talking about efficiency, about quality and about the fact that the processing of livestock products and rational utilization of secondary raw materials are still not up to the required standard. Naturally, we are drawing the relevant conclusions from this and, guided by the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions on the Food Program, we are elaborating major measures to implement it.

Undoubtedly, our work rate and work quality in the period designated by the program will be even higher; in fact the best prerequisites have been created for this, in particular the fact that the meat and dairy industry will form part of a unified agroindustrial complex. This very important fact is bound to have a rapid and favorable effect on our work. Of course, like all new ventures, it will require a great deal of effort on our part at the initial stage. A number of conventional work forms and methods will have to change, our links with partners, primarily farms producing meat and dairy raw material will be improved, and we will solve jointly a number of problems which are still affecting the end result of our work -- the job of supplying more meat and dairy products.

What problems are meant here?

We believe that the time has come -- in fact, there is an urgent need for a law banning the primitive slaughtering of live-stock on individual farms without supervision by veterinary and health services -- to implement a gradual transition to the industrial processing of livestock everywhere. Indeed, at the moment the state meat industry and consumer cooperatives' slaughterhouses process only around 73 percent of all meat live-stock (I mean the total number of animals) and poultry resources. The rest (annually approximately 10 million head of cattle, 27 million hogs and 24 million sheep and goats) are slaughtered by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the population on their own plots, at ill-equipped slaughterhouses or in farmyards. This practice results in big losses of valuable raw material. Calculations show that in the country as a whole they run to more than R200 million per annum!

I think that in the very near future it will become most expedient to process not only livestock and milk received under state purchases but also livestock and milk currently used on sovkhozes and kolkhozes for internal needs. This is by no means an easy task, for it requires the mass construction of special processing slaughterhouses, mainly as branches of meat-packing plants. I must point out that weight indicators in the case of livestock slaughtered by kolkhozes and sovkhozes for their own consumption are extremely low. The average live weight per head of cattle processed by state enterprises was 352 kg in 1981, while the average weight of livestock slaughtered on the farm was only 143 kg. The difference is even greater in the case of hogs: 105 kg and 37 kg. These losses will also be eliminated when we go over to full industrial processing.

It is expedient also to enhance the role of forward contracts for meat and milk purchases and to establish material incentives for their overfulfillment. The other side of the coin is that sanctions for breaking contracts should be increased. But for farms which overfulfill them it would be a good idea to set up special bonus funds at USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry enterprises. This can be done on the basis of above-plan profits from the sale of output produced by the sector in excess of targets.

The widening of kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' direct ties with processing enterprises requires that we basically complete the transition to the surrender of livestock weight and meat quality in the current 5-year plan. Centralized delivery of raw material by specialized transport, which, as you know, was talked about at the plenum, will also be considerably expanded. The sector will considerably increase the production of fodder and whole milk substitutes for livestock raising. Production of fodder-enriching additives from grass will also be taken up on an industrial scale.

The Food Program envisages the widespread development of public catering and the need to construct enterprises producing fresh-frozen and ready-to-eat meat and dairy products and vegetables. This option will gradually permit, without any disadvantage to the consumer (to his benefit, in fact!) a reduction in sales of carcasses and part-carcasses in the retail trade and will reduce losses of meat products and labor expenditure on food preparation at home.

Life shows that we have many other reserves which, if employed, will help markedly to increase meat and dairy output.

Here is one such reserve which we think demands special attention not only on the part of our sector but also the local party and soviet organs: We need to substantially develop production of whole milk substitutes for livestock raising farms which are currently giving large amounts of whole milk to calves and piglets. Annually as much as 7 million tons of whole milk goes this way, and much of it could be used to produce butter, cheese and other products without any adverse effect on livestock raising.

In short, a lot of tasks lie ahead both for us and for our partners in the fulfillment of the program.

Agroindustrial Commission

PM141507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] In pursuance of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions and in line with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' resolution "On Improving the Management of Agriculture and Other Sectors of the Agroindustrial Complex," the USSR Council of Ministers has formed a USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions Relating to the Agroindustrial Complex composed as follows:

Commission chairman -- Comrade Z. N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; commission members -- Comrade V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; Comrade N.T. Kozlov, USSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming; Comrade G.S. Zolotukhin, USSR minister of procurement; Comrade S.F. Antonov, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry; Comrade V.P. Lein, USSR Minister of the food industry; Comrade V.M. Kamentsev, USSR minister of the fish industry; Comrade N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; Comrade S.D. Khitrov, USSR minister of rural construction; Comrade L.I. Khitrin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Equipment for Agriculture; Comrade G.I. Vorobyev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Forestry; Comrade P.A. Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Comrade V.N. Ksintaris, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstab; and Comrade R.S. Rychkov, head of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for the Microbiological Industry.

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and the Ministry of Production of Mineral Fertilizers are to be guided by the commission's decisions on matters relating to the development of the agroindustrial complex.

Decisions adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions Relating to the Agroindustrial Complex within its terms of reference are binding on all USSR and union republic ministries and departments, organizations, enterprises and establishments.

In its practical work to achieve its prescribed objectives the commission will rely on the USSR ministries and departments comprising the agroindustrial complex and catering to the complex, and on union republic council of ministers presidium commissions (or other organs) for questions relating to the agroindustrial complex, coordinating and monitoring their activities regarding questions relating to solving the problems involved in further increasing agricultural production and developing the agroindustrial complex as a whole.

Rural Cadres' Tasks

PM141431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Concern for Rural Cadres"]

[Text] Much work aimed at fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions and the USSR Food Program approved by it is being launched in the country. The tasks set by the party for increasing agricultural production require an improvement in the activity of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and all links of the agroindustrial complex. Special responsibility rests on those who head labor collectives and have the task of securing a high return from fields and livestock units. Rural leaders and experts, the plenum said, are making a great contribution to implementing the party's present-day agrarian policy.

"You can be confident of a section," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report noted, "that is headed by a man who knows and cares for his work and who knows how to work with people."

In the main, farms are now led by experienced, competent and professionally trained people. Many of them make skillful and efficient use of the land, the increased material and technical potential and the achievements of science and advanced experience, are engaging actively in the social transformation of the countryside and, in all weather, ensure good harvests and stable, high live-stock productivity.

However, there are still quite a few leaders and experts who are poor mobilizers of collectives' reserves and potential. Serious shortcomings are sometimes permitted in the selection, placement and education of cadres in some places. The role of experts as organizers and technologists is denigrated, and principled, party-style exactingness and education sometimes give way to bureaucratic administration. In a number of places there is a high rate of replacement of kolkhoz chairmen, sovkhoz directors, agronomists and engineers. It happens that people are promoted to leading positions without a comprehensive examination of their professional and moral qualities and with no account taken of the opinions of primary party organizations and labor collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions outlined a broad program of measures for consolidating agricultural production with highly skilled, ideologically mature leaders. It is the duty of party raykoms and obkoms and rural Communists to take prompt note of and promote able, promising workers and help them to acquire leadership, management and training arts. It is important to focus cadres' attention on improving the use of the land and fixed capital and on work organization and increasing work efficiency.

Initiative and creativity in work, honesty, modesty and principle and a sense of high responsibility for the observance of plan, financial and technological discipline are what should distinguish every leader and expert. Party committees are called on to comprehensively promote cadres' acquisition of these qualities and to eliminate instances of mismanagement and wastefulness, attempts for various reasons to conceal the failure to fulfill state targets, and omissions in the organization of production and in people's education.

At the same time, cadres' prestige must be constantly strengthened. Confidence in and respect for them must be combined with high demandingness, and centralized leadership must be combined with the development of economic independence. The formation and use of the reserve must be improved, and those who give a good practical account of themselves should be selected to form it. It is important to ensure the continuity and correct combination of experienced and young cadres and to comprehensively promote the advancement of women to leading posts.

Local party, soviet and agricultural organs and the appropriate ministries and departments have been set the task of improving retraining and raising of skills for leaders and experts. People should be sent for training who really are promising and capable in the future of leading larger production sections. It is necessary to increase the significance and strictly observe the set procedure for certifying cadres as a means of comprehensively assessing their professional preparedness and organizational capabilities.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have approved the initiative of experts who have stated a wish to transfer from administrative organs and agricultural service organizations to work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The transfer of leaders and experts from advanced collectives to economically poor farms is encouraged, and party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs are called on to explain the importance of this initiative on the spot and to ensure that it is comprehensively supported.

There is special concern for the recruitment of young people to cadres. The VUZ output of rural engineers, veterinarians and accountants will be increased. Agricultural institute training sections are permitted to accept general education school graduates and members of unskilled production teams on the recommendation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Farms are recommended to send more of their grant-aided students to higher and secondary specialized academic institutions.

Appropriate material incentives and benefits have been laid down to recruit and strengthen rural cadres. It is planned to increase cadre wage levels. The appropriate establishments and departments are charged with ensuring the priority sale to leaders and experts of house building materials, automobiles and motor cycles. The establishment of the honored titled "USSR Meritorious Agricultural Workers" is evidence of the renewed concern for rural cadres.

The present range of concerns among the workers of the country's agroindustrial complex is extensive. Tending of young crops and haymaking are underway. Harvesting has begun in southern regions. These are hectic times on the livestock units. Cadres' knowledge, experience, skill and organizational talents should more actively promote the successful fulfillment of the plans and pledges outlined for this year and the consistent implementation of the Food Program.

Belorussian CC Plenum

PM111339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by correspondents I. Novikov and A. Simurov under the general heading "Implementing the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum; Working More Efficiently"]

[Text] Minsk -- The participants in the Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum held in Minsk yesterday analyzed the situation in the republic's agroindustrial complex in a businesslike manner and with a thorough grasp of the importance of the work ahead. A report on the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the tasks facing the republic's party organizations arising from L.I. Brezhnev's report on the Food Program and measures to ensure its implementation was delivered by T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

"Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report is a document of enormous theoretical and practical importance enriching the Marxist-Leninist theory of the agrarian question and current party economic policy with fundamentally new ideas and propositions," the speaker pointed out. "It profoundly and comprehensively highlights ways of further developing agriculture and related sectors of the economy and of increasing food production."

Belorussia has the material base required to solve the tasks it has been set. In the period since 1965 around R16 billion of capital investment has gone into developing agriculture here. The fixed production capital of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased almost fivefold. The Belorussian countryside has had a facelift. Some 21.2 million square meters of housing have been built in rural areas and the network of schools, hospitals, children's establishments, clubs, and trade and consumer service enterprises has been expanded.

And yet, as was pointed out both by the keynote speaker and those who took part in the debate -- Ye. Sokolov and L. Kletsikov, first secretaries of the Brestskiy and Grodnenskiy Obkoms respectively; T. Kulakovskaya, academician-secretary of the western division of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; A. Zelenovskiy, head of Glavpolesyevodstroy [precise expansion unknown; possibly, Polesye Main Administration for the Construction of Water Resource Facilities], A. Davidchik, chief of the livestock unit of the Zhdanov Kolkhoz in Novogrudskiy Rayon; and others -- the main work is still ahead.

Grain is the cornerstone of agriculture. In Belorussia it is planned to increase average annual grain production to 7.8-8.1 million tons in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. It is planned to commission another 110,000 hectares of irrigated land and to drain 950-970,000 hectares of water-logged and marshy land. A scientifically-based farming system is being introduced and more efficient use is being made of fertilizer.

The plenum named farms setting an example of skillful farming. The Osnezitskiy Kolkhoz in Pinskiy Rayon, the K.P. Orlovskiy rassvet Kolkhoz in Kirivskiy Rayon, the "Put Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz in Grodnenskiy Rayon, the Lenin Kolkhoz in Gomelskiy Rayon, and a number of other kolkhozes achieve big harvests year after year. The plenum set the task of ensuring that stable grain harvests averaging 26-27 quintals per hectare are achieved everywhere in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. This will enable the gross harvest envisaged by the Food Program to be achieved.

An exceptionally important task, the speakers said, is to increase the yield of reclaimed land. In the 10th 5-Year Plan period this land yielded an average of 23.8 quintals of fodder units per hectare, compared with the planned 35-40 quintals. Some leaders persistently seek to increase the volume of reclamation work but then do little to make efficient use of the ameliorated land. The plenum demanded that a stop be put to this bad practice.

Belorussia is known as a republic geared to livestock raising. The state of affairs in this sector have been thoroughly analyzed. In the first 5 months of the current year the production and procurement of meat, milk and eggs increased slightly on the republic's farms. While noting this positive fact, however, the plenum participants pointed out that the growth rate is still not enough to ensure the fulfillment of the plan and socialist pledges. It is vital that the summer period is used to increase livestock productivity. The scope for increasing meat production by accelerating the development of hog, poultry, sheep and rabbit raising is particularly great.

The following facts were cited: 35 large hog raising complexes, each accommodating upward of 12,000 head, have been built in the republic. Not all of the complexes are operating efficiently however. In a number of places the production process is being disrupted and irrational use is being made of feed. Equipment frequently stands idle. The level of operational skills is low. This results in low weight gains and lost output.

As was pointed out at the plenum, the efficiency of the agro-industrial complex demands that the development of sectors connected with agriculture be speeded up. The republic has large enterprises supplying a variety of machinery for arable, farming and livestock raising. In the current 5-year plan period 15 new items of machinery and equipment, including a high-powered, 100-horsepower tractor, a machine for harvesting table root crops, and a more efficient heat generator for heating and ventilating poultry units, are to go into production. Some 13 models of agricultural machinery currently in production are to be modernized. The plenum participants called on Communists to ensure that orders for rural areas are scrupulously fulfilled.

At the plenum serious complaints were leveled against the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Procurement and other republic ministries and departments, which frequently close down small processing enterprises without sufficient reason. In 1971-1981, for example, capacities for the production of 95.8 million standard cans of food were commissioned but at the same time plants and units producing 67.8 million standard cans were closed down. The number of milk processing enterprises also fell by almost a third. Procurement and processing plants are moved without good reason from points of production, creating additional difficulties with transportation and resulting in lost output.

Those who spoke at the plenum pointed out that given the current situation rural party organizations have an even bigger role to play. Morale and the psychological climate among collectives, the standard of organization and discipline, the return on labor, and consequently, end results, are critically dependent on their work. In rural areas at present there are 2,668 primary party organizations, taking in more than 138,000 full and candidate CPSU members, including more than 38,000 machine operators, 20,000 stockraisers, and around 17,000 agricultural specialists.

A powerful force! Party organizations have a duty and abiding obligation to constantly improve their work with people and to encourage creativity and initiative among rural working people.

The May plenum stressed raykoms' increasing role in the Food Program's implementation. They are called upon to provide political leadership in the development of the agro-industrial complex and to see to it that all of its components are cooperating efficiently at rayon level. The main task now, the plenum participants said, is to persevere in our efforts to improve raykoms' workstyle and to make a determined effort to stamp out the practice of supplanting and duplicating soviet and economic organs and ostentatious forms and methods of giving leadership.

Belorussia's party committees have done a great deal to strengthen agricultural production cadres. Only recently 105 employees of oblast and rayon party, soviet and agricultural organs took the plunge and transferred to work as leaders and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Instructions have also been given to continue to encourage those who show a desire to move from administrative organs straight onto farms.

The plenum pointed out in particular the importance of encouraging rural workers to be more active and of more closely monitoring how the democratic principles of administering agricultural production are being observed. The role of general meetings as the supreme organ for administering kolkhoz affairs must be increased, the speakers said. If these meetings are held regularly and are well prepared and if topical questions are discussed at them in a businesslike manner they leave a deep impression in rural workers' lives, foster in them a sense of ownership, and tighten up organization and discipline.

The plenum adopted a decision setting the immediate task -- this year to substantially increase productivity in arable farming and livestock raising, ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans for the procurement of grain, meat, milk and other produce and the prompt processing and full preservation of this produce, and to create a reliable foundation for agricultural production's more rapid development in the following years.

The plenum expressed confidence that Belorussia's Communists and all its working people will spare no effort to ensure the successful fulfillment of the USSR Food Program and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions.

Need To Reduce Grain Imports

PM101353 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Unattributed answer to reader's letter: "Question and Answer" -- first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] One of the tasks set by the Food Program is to sharply increase grain production in order to reduce purchases abroad. But in the old times, as is well known, Russia exported grain. Why do we buy some of our grain now? [Signed] Yu. Minayev, Moscow.

[Answer] It is true that early this century czarist Russia was a major exporter of grain on the world market. In 1909-1913, when Russian capitalism reached its zenith, annual exports totaled approximately 11 million tons. In those days grain crops were grown practically on a monocultural basis -- they occupied 88.5 percent of the sowing area, while bread was the peasantry's staple food.

But does that mean that the country had a surplus? Not at all. In 1911, because of favorable market conditions, grain exports reached the record level of 13.5 million tons. That same year 30 million people in Russia were starving -- one in five of the country's inhabitants.

The pursuit of profit made the Russian capitalists increase grain exports, although the requirements of the population within the country were far from fully satisfied. In the first 12 years of our century alone the Russian countryside experienced seven famines....

People of the older generation will probably remember the terrible drought of 1921 which scorched the crop over vast areas and deprived millions of people of the means of existence. The young Soviet power extended the hand of assistance to the hungry. Hunger has been ended forever in our country. Now, however poor the harvest in individual oblasts, we can always buy fresh rolls and loaves in the stores. Gross grain harvests have trebled compared with prerevolutionary harvests.

But man needs not only bread, but also meat, milk and other food products. Today the party sets the task of ensuring the stable supply of all types of food to the population, considerably increasing the consumption of high-quality products and substantially improving the structure of our diet. In order to fulfill this task it is necessary to develop livestock raising intensively, and that means fodder is needed. Every year more than 100 million tons of grain are used for this purpose.

Today's yield from the fields does not yet enable us to fully satisfy all our needs. That is why we purchase some feed grain abroad. Let us stress that it is feed grain -- that is, it is used to feed livestock. Of course, it would be better if grain requirements were satisfied from our internal reserves. Hence the figure mentioned in the Food Program -- increasing average annual grain production to 250-255 million tons in the 12th 5-Year Plan. "The country's interests require us to have sufficient food and fodder resources of our own," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his report at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, "which would ensure us against all eventualities."

GRISHIN WRITES ON USSR ANNIVERSARY, MOSCOW

PM110901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 82 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Article by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom: "Moscow -- The Capital of the Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] On 30 December 1982 our party and country and all the world's progressive people will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. This glorious jubilee is a notable event in the people's life and a testimony to the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and to socialism's historic achievements. With such major political events of this year as the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, the trade union and Komsomol congresses and the elections to the local soviets, the jubilee of the Soviet state is bound to lend powerful new impetus to the further strengthening of the party and people, the even closer consolidation of all the country's nations and ethnic groups and the boosting of the masses' political and creative activeness.

The attention of all Soviet people is now focused on the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, which approved the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 and a number of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on specific questions connected with this program's implementation.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a graphic, truly creative and innovative report to the plenum. In formulating the Food Program the party sets the task of ensuring reliable food supplies for the country's population as rapidly as possible. "This is not only a paramount economic task but also an urgent sociopolitical one," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed. "The satisfaction of Soviet people's vital requirements -- I emphasize this most definitely -- has been and remains our party's most important policy requirement."

The fulfillment of the Food Program is a matter for the entire party and the entire Soviet people. The capital's Communists are called on to perform a great deal of political and organizational work on implementing this program. The meeting of the Moscow City CPSU organization aktiv on 1 June this year wholly and fully approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, L.I. Brezhnev's report and the Food Program, and adopted them for guidance and unswerving execution.

The historic significance of the USSR's formation was comprehensively revealed in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR." This important political, ideological and theoretical document sums up the results of the great achievements attained by the labor of all Soviet peoples under the leadership of Lenin's party and gives a profound, scientifically substantiated description of the natural laws of the creation and development of the world's first unified, allied multinational worker and peasant state, and it defines a precise and specific program of activity for the party, soviet and public organizations and labor collectives in preparing for the notable date.

The formation of the USSR is to the supreme merit of the party of communists, multinational in composition and profoundly international in ideology and policy. The birth of the Soviet power is inextricably linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin put forward a plan for creating a unified allied state in which equal republics would unite voluntarily. The power of the soviets became the political basis of this unity. The First All-Union Congress of Soviets in Moscow on 30 December 1922, expressing the will of the peoples of all the fraternal republics, unanimously adopted the declaration and treaty on the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Today the Soviet Union appears to the whole world as a friendly family of equal republics building communism. The unprecedented growth of the might of the Soviet state graphically manifests the wise domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding leader of our party and state, staunch Marxist-Leninist and ardent fighter for communism and peace. Muscovites, like the entire Soviet people, are greeting the glorious anniversary in an atmosphere of high labor and political enthusiasm and selfless struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on the further improvement of ideological and political education work, the Moscow city party organization directs its efforts toward enhancing the effectiveness of communist education on the basis of ensuring the high scientific standard of propaganda and agitation, reinforcing their link with life and boosting its militancy in the struggle against the antipodes of communist morality and the influence of bourgeois ideology.

An important place in educational work belongs to questions of the ideological tempering of the communists and all working people on the basis of the in-depth study of Marxist-Leninist theory, the classics of Marxism-Leninism, party documents and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. In connection with preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR there has been a marked increase in Muscovites' interest in the study of the history of the multinational Soviet state, the Leninist principles of the nationalities policy and questions of the theory and practice of developed socialism and the CPSU's struggle for the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's new book "Reminiscences" has aroused tremendous interest among the working people.

Its publication was a major event in the country's sociopolitical life. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book teaches the great sense of [belonging to] the motherland, inculcates pride in the working man's deeds and exploits and reveals comprehensively the priceless experience of the Communist Party's struggle for Soviet people's happiness. The fine book "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" are of abiding significance for the working people's patriotic and international education.

The city party organization pays special attention to the inculcation of discipline and organization and a responsible attitude toward one's allotted task, and to the formation of an active life stance. A central place in this work is taken by the activity of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in introducing into practice "the moral principles of the inhabitant of a model communist city."

The words "Moscow" and "Kremlin" can now be heard in all corners of our planet. They personify the supreme achievements of social progress -- the USSR. During the years of socialist renewal Moscow has become a very important center of the shaping of international politics.

From Moscow the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government wage a persistent and consistent struggle for the implementation of the Leninist principles of foreign policy, the policy of the consolidation of socialism, peace and friendship among the peoples. Meetings of the leaders of the communist and workers parties and international conferences and forums take place in Moscow. Moscow is visited by the heads of foreign states and leaders of foreign political parties.

The Soviet Union has set a steady course toward lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation with states of different social systems, a cooperation which is based on strict respect for the independence, rights and interests of each, on noninterference in internal affairs and on joint efforts to strengthen world security and mutual trust. This path accords with the letter and spirit of the decisions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Under present international conditions paramount importance for the destiny of mankind is attached to the active implementation of Lenin's peace strategy upheld by our party and state. The Peace Program for the Eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress points to realistic, constructive ways of easing the threat of war, intensifying detente and developing broad cooperation between states with different social systems. The year which has elapsed since the congress can already be called a year of the Soviet Union's vigorous diplomatic peace offensive. The postcongress period has seen many important proposals and additions to the peace initiatives with which the 26th party congress came forth. This period is distinguished, on the one hand, by persistence and resolve in implementing the decisions taken and, on the other, by a constant persistent quest for ever newer ways and approaches to the settlement of urgent international problems.

The appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples" adopted in Moscow by the USSR Supreme Soviet has met with a broad response throughout the world.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and the 19th Komsomol Congress, and his address in Uzbekistan have become documents of enormous international significance. They gave shape to the Soviet Union's new proposals on questions of curbing the arms race and averting the threat of a new world war.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is making an enormous contribution to the elaboration and implementation of Soviet foreign policy.

Selfless service to the Communist Party, our motherland and the Soviet people have won Leonid Ilich the profound respect and boundless love of our people. By his selfless labor and outstanding abilities as a political leader, by his remarkable personal qualities, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has won tremendous authority in our country and the fraternal socialist countries and among all honest people of the world. All the strategic salients of the CPSU's policy, the implementation of major measures on key questions of the development of Soviet society and the improvement of the people's life, and the active struggle for peace and international security are all linked with the name of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and his tireless activity.

Unanimously approving and warmly supporting the party's policy, Muscovites and all Soviet people express profound thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for everything they are doing for the Soviet motherland's prosperity and the strengthening of peace on earth.

The USSR is preparing to greet its glorious 60th anniversary in the full flower of its strength. "We Communists," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his report at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, "are paving the way to the future, marching forward along uncharted paths. We are marching with truly revolutionary style, ever storming new frontiers and scaling new heights."

Today Moscow is the embodiment of the achievements of economic and social progress and of the unity and friendship of the nations and ethnic groups of our great power. Thanks to the constant concern of the party and government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and to the active aid from the peoples of our entire country, the task of turning the capital into a model communist city is being consistently implemented.

At the same time the Muscovites realize that only the first stage has been traveled in the work to turn Moscow into a model communist city. The results achieved must now be consolidated and a further advance must be made on all salients of the capital's life.

The wise Leninist policy of the CPSU and the harmonious joint work of the peoples of the Soviet Union, led by the party, serve as the guarantee of further successes in communist building.

"Moscow is the country's political and economic heart," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed. "The rhythm of the life of our entire great motherland can be heard in its beating. Everything new and progressive has always met with support here." This high assessment obliges the Muscovites to augment their contribution to the nationwide cause of building communism.

The capital's Communists and all Muscovites will rally their ranks still more closely around the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, will display still more initiative and creativity, selflessness and persistence, organization and discipline in the struggle for the bright communist ideals and will greet the nationwide holiday -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- with new successes in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RSFSR ZNANIYE CONGRESS

PM101201 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 May 82 p 3

[TASS report on speech delivered on 27 May at the Seventh RSFSR Znaniye Society Congress in Moscow: "Lecturer's Living Word: Comrade M.S. Solomentsev's Speech"]

[Text] The RSFSR Znaniye Society congress, Comrade M.S. Solomentsev said, is an important event not only in the life of lecturers, rapporteurs and propaganda workers but also of the republic's entire sociopolitical life.

I am pleased to convey to you heartfelt greetings and good wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Noting the RSFSR Znaniye Society activists' considerable contribution to the noble cause of the Soviet people's communist education, Leonid Ilich expressed the certainty that they will continue to be the party's loyal assistants in forming the new man and creating the material and technical base of communism in our country. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's unvarying attention toward the ideological cadres' activity and the profound thanks he expressed from the rostrum of the 26th Party Congress are evidence of how highly the party assesses the selfless, hard labor of the multimillion-strong ideological aktiv and of what high trust it places in it.

The life of our entire country and the entire Soviet people, M.S. Solomentsev continued, is bound up with the ideas and deeds of the 26th Communist Party Congress. The tasks set by the party for further boosting the economy, science and culture and improving Soviet people's prosperity are being successfully fulfilled. Everywhere -- at industrial enterprises and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in scientific institutions and on construction sites -- socialist competition has developed in an atmosphere of enormous labor and political enthusiasm for the successful fulfillment of the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan. A persistent struggle is being waged to implement the peace program put forward by the congress -- the program which was proposed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and which has met with the warm support of the entire international progressive public.

The party and people are demonstrating their unswerving unity and cohesion around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. They expressed profound respect and gratitude to Leonid Ilich for his tireless, fruitful activity for the benefit of our motherland and for his enormous contributions to the elaboration of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and to the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory and the struggle for the triumph of peace and communism.

The unanimous approval of the decisions of the congress of their Leninist party and our people's firm determination to make a fitting contribution to their implementation are a reliable guarantee of the successful implementation of the imposing plans outlined by the congress for our country's economic and social development and the consolidation of its prestige in the international arena. It is very important now to develop persistently and purposefully what has been achieved, to strengthen optimism and confidence in people, and to reach new, increasingly lofty frontiers on every sector of our work.

And this naturally requires the improvement of all ideological educational work among the masses.

The 26th Party Congress has paid serious attention to questions of the further improvement of ideological and political-educational work. And that is understandable. At the stage of mature socialism, when a powerful material and technical and intellectual potential has been created, the role of the spiritual factor is steadily enhanced. Here the effectiveness of ideological activity is inconceivable without an all-around consideration of our society's sociopolitical and spiritual life and Soviet people's constantly improving standard of education, culture and information. The significance of these questions becomes particularly topical in connection with the aggravation of the ideological struggle in the international arena and our class enemies' shameless desire to use every means to prevent the advance of socialism, to erode it from within, and to undermine faith in our ideals. And that presupposes the need constantly to keep our ideological weapons up to the necessary standard. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes in his "Reminiscences," it is dangerous to forget this even temporarily, even on individual sectors, or to tolerate the ideological errors which only at first glance seem less noticeable than, for instance, technical errors.

Shortcomings in ideological and political education, errors in ideology, are as a rule concealed and camouflaged by the clothing of fine words, but if they are not put right promptly they have a direct effect and cause tremendous harm. In places where we are complacent, our ideological adversaries act.

It is well known that the 26th CPSU Congress analyzed profoundly and critically the state of ideological and political education work and pointed to the need to restructure it in accordance with the requirements of the present stage of Soviet society's development. Its main, fundamental tasks and avenues were formulated in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work." They consist primarily in ensuring the scientific nature of propaganda and its efficiency and its specific, assertive nature. It is thus a case of inextricably merging ideological and theoretical, political-educational, organizational and economic activity and of strengthening its link with life and with the practice of communist building.

How in keeping this is with the demand made by V.I. Lenin, who stressed that all propaganda should be founded upon the political experience of our building.

It may be noted with satisfaction that the RSFSR Znaniye Society has an important place in our republic's economic, political, social and cultural life. The RSFSR Council of Ministers, in examining the report from the society's board, assessed highly its contribution to the solution of the great and complex tasks facing the RSFSR. The labor of scientists, teachers in educational establishments, figures of culture, national economy specialists, leading production workers and innovators, all its activists and all those who give their knowledge, efforts and the warmth of their souls to the noble cause of the enlightenment and education of the broad working masses is bearing its beneficial fruit.

Taking advantage of the congress' lofty rostrum, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the RSFSR Government allow me to express to the delegates and, through you, to all activists of the RSFSR Znaniye Society, words of thanks for your selfless work with its very lofty purpose.

Academician Obratsov's report noted that in the period between the congresses over 60 million lectures have been read. Of itself the figure is a large one. But, as you realize, of course, the main thing is not the quantity, not the number of lectures read. It may be said quite rightly today that lecture propaganda has become an effective factor in forming a scientific world outlook, an active life stance and high ideological and political and moral qualities in Soviet people.

The lecturers of the Znaniye Society are well known to the inhabitants of remote Chukotka, the builders of the Atommash, the Kama truck plant and the Baykal-Amur railroad, the Tyumen oil workers and our agricultural workers. The working people regard the lecturer as the party's ideological worker bringing the truth to the masses. He acts as the representative of an organization which accumulates all that is new and progressive in science and practice, which is widely informed about the most important events in the country's sociopolitical life. And that arouses a sense of profound satisfaction in them all.

But life is advancing rapidly. To content oneself with what has been achieved means lagging behind and failing to keep up with the country's dynamic development. Much has to be done to enhance the society's role in resolving the Soviet people's tasks of communist building, as required by our party's Central Committee.

We believe that your congress's exacting, critical and constructive spirit will promote the further improvement of the content and style of the society's entire organizational and propaganda work among the masses.

One important task of the Znaniye Society organizations has been and still is the propaganda of our glorious party's ideological and theoretical wealth contained in the works of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the documents of our party and the works of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

It is a case of explaining comprehensively and in depth the outstanding creative contribution of our party to the elaboration of the theory and practice of scientific communism, revealing the great revolutionary-transforming force of Marxism-Leninism and the strategy and tactics and growing role of the CPSU in the life of Soviet society -- a society of developed socialism. Bringing to the awareness of the broad people's masses the party's ideas and thoughts and its domestic and foreign policy, and putting into this work all their knowledge and abilities, all their persuasive skill is the honorable and crucial duty of every organization, every lecturer and every lecturers' aktiv in the society.

We must show graphically and convincingly, on the basis of specific examples and cases, the heroic role of the working class and the Communist Party in the international rallying of all working people, the nature and features of the formation and development of a new historical community -- the Soviet people -- and the paths of the further consolidation of the alliance of workers, peasants and intelligentsia and the rapprochement of the country's nations and ethnic groups and the establishment of a classless society.

The propaganda of the fundamental advantages of socialism and its world-historical achievements in the development of the economy, science and culture, and in the assertion of the lofty moral qualities of the man of the new society must be the focal point of all this work and the benefits offered to him by the socialist system must be shown.

Of course, the Znaniye Society performs a large amount of varied work in this direction. Many lecturers do this well, in a reasoned, convincing manner and -- which is also very important -- with feeling, instilling in their audience a healthy political and working spirit, optimism, and the desire to do as much as possible for the benefit of the people, the consolidation of the country's might and the cause of peace.

At the same time it would be wrong to fail to note that individual lectures are not profound enough in content and fail to take into account the distinctive features of the composition of the audience, while individual lectures sometimes use as sources incidental or even dubious information. Naturally, such lectures cannot attract or interest their audience and fail to produce the effect on which we have the right to count. In individual lectures the emphasis shifts to a display of the shortcomings and difficulties in a particular area of our life.

Of course, we have shortcomings and they must be mentioned. But we must know how to reveal and explain the essence and reasons for these shortcomings and to show the vehicles of these shortcomings. After all it is well known that difficulties and shortcomings can be objective and subjective. We are travelling an unknown path, not a red carpet spread out before us. We are the trailblazers. And the path of trailblazers is always complex and hard. It is not without shortcomings and sometimes even errors. To explain the reasons for shortcomings in a good, reasoned manner, knowledgeably, persuasively and comprehensibly is very important for the effectiveness of propaganda and ultimately for the elimination of these shortcomings. It is also important not to evade answering pointed questions.

The gigantic scope of the transformations in all spheres of life; the great creative mission of our society, the party's wise Leninist perspicacity and the people's creative activeness -- that is the main thing, that is what serves as a reliable guarantee of our advance.

And it is the duty of each lecturer, each activist in the Znaniye Society to reveal graphically and convincingly the country's outstanding achievements, the heroism of our days, the beauty and true grandeur of the working person -- the builder of communism.

It is well known that the supreme criterion of historical progress is the level of development of production forces, which to a considerable extent determines the dynamics of all other spheres of social life. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the party's course toward building up the country's potential and enhancing the national economy's efficiency is not only being consolidated but is also being developed.

Hence the vital necessity of the task of explaining profoundly and comprehensively to people the tasks which face them and of mobilizing their efforts for the practical implementation of the plans outlined by the party. Here, alongside the elucidation of the general socio-economic tasks of the 5-year plan, it is necessary to reveal more actively the specific problems facing individual regions and sectors of the national economy in the sphere of science, technology, culture and education and facing the working people's collectives and the audience with whom the talk is being conducted.

Important tasks also face the Znaniye Society organizations in connection with the economy's transfer to a predominantly intensive path of development and to the fuller, effective utilization of the powerful production potential created in the country and with the acceleration of technical progress and the integration of science and production.

The Znaniye Society can and must make a significantly greater contribution to the work in forming in every leader and ordinary worker a sense of high responsibility for the effective management of the economy, for economy and thrift on all sectors of industrial and agricultural production, for the maximum utilization of existing reserves and opportunities for fulfilling the projected plans and pledges adopted by the collectives. In brief, the society must be more active in helping the reorientation of economic thought and the mentality of working people, and of economic cadres and specialists in precisely this direction, which will undoubtedly have a positive effect on their labor and social activity and ultimately on the efficiency of the entire economy.

We share your concern at the fact that many lecturers and rapporteurs lack the ability to show in a lively, comprehensible manner and to publicize the best achievements and leading production experience, to reveal its gist, to interest people in it, and to assist its widespread practical dissemination. Here too a very important part could be played by the innovators, leading production workers, inventors and rationalizers, and labor veterans themselves. We have many well-trained production workers with invaluable experience. They can and must be enlisted more widely and boldly to work in the society. Of course, that presupposes appropriate concern for their methodical training.

Is there any need to prove how important it is today to publicize more persistently and effectively the best examples of shock labor and to explain extensively and persuasively that the high productivity and quality of work is a decisive condition for the fulfillment of the targets of the 5-year plan by every industrial and agricultural enterprise and for the successful implementation of the social program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade M.S. Solomentsev then said: A CPSU Central Committee plenum was held recently. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th Party Congress it approved the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990 elaborated at the initiative and under the direct guidance of L.I. Brezhnev and outlined specific measures to implement it.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, which is a major contribution to scientific communism, to the Marxist-Leninist theory of the agrarian question and to the practice of resolving the food problem, analyzes in depth the results of the development of the country's agroindustrial complex and reveals the main avenues for its further advance.

Ensuring the reliable supply of food to the country's population as soon as possible -- that is not only an economic but also a topical sociopolitical task whose solution is envisaged by the Food Program -- that document which may quite rightly be termed a historical document. Embodying a targeted, comprehensive approach toward the solution of the food problem, the program links the work of agriculture itself and of the industrial, transport and trade sectors which service it and provides for the solution of urgent social questions in the countryside.

The plenum stressed that the fulfillment of the Food Program will require the strenuous labor of millions of Soviet people and that it is essential to make the most fruitful use of the cadres' knowledge and organizational skill and the experience of the party's work among the masses.

Here too your society must play an active part. Using all forms and methods of propaganda work, it is essential to explain to people profoundly and systematically the essence of this document and to help the Food Program's implementation. Soviet people's understanding of the historic scale of the achievements in agriculture in accordance with the party's agrarian policy elaborated by the Central Committee March (1965) plenum depends largely on you and on your labor. Showing most forcefully the importance and colossal significance of the new tasks set before the party and people by the Central Committee May plenum, improving the standard of organization and discipline in the labor collectives and seeking the solution of the set tasks -- what could be more crucial and honorable for your society right now!

I should like to draw your attention to the need for the propaganda of the transformations, unprecedented in the history of economic and social transformations, which are taking place and will take place in Siberia and the far east. I shall cite figures. In 1985 Siberia will provide the country with 1 million tons of oil and 1 billion cubic meters of gas a day. On the Baykal-Amur Railroad the efforts of the cohesive, multinational collective have laid 2,360 km of line and constructed dozens of new cities and settlements and industrial establishments. Behind these impressive figures lies the wise policy of our party and the selfless, heroic labor of the entire Soviet people.

We know that over 1,500 scientists at the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department have visited all oblasts of Siberia and the far east to deliver lectures. Many skilled lecturers from Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk and other cities have also spoken here. Of course, that is very good! But this work must be expanded and it must embrace the entire population of this harsh but uniquely beautiful, very rich and promising region and it must be performed regularly, effectively and purposefully.

Or take the Non-Chernozem Zone. In line with the party and government decision major measures to secure a hefty increase in the productive forces of rural areas and related sectors, and also profound social, cultural and consumer service transformations are planned and are being implemented. This is a difficult, costly and long-term undertaking.

It must be said that much has already been done, although as in any major new undertaking there are certain difficulties and shortcomings.

The efforts of rural workers in this zone are now geared toward doing everything possible to increase operational efficiency. The investment of labor, scientific, research and projects, and material and financial resources must yield the maximum return. That is how the question stands at present.

Developing the Non-Chernozem Zone is part of our party's agrarian policy. The whole vast arsenal of ways, means and methods of ideologically influencing the masses must be used to implement the measures elaborated by the party for developing its productive forces.

For all the complexity, scale and responsibility of the socioeconomic tasks being resolved by the party, its policy and attention have been and still are focused on the Soviet person, his moral makeup and general culture. Educated by the party, by the country's heroic history and by our whole system, he leads the fullblooded life of the creator of the new world. His knowledge has been enriched and his erudition enhanced, and his spiritual interests and needs have grown considerably.

Concern for people permeates the entire activity of the party and the Soviet state. Our country possesses great material and spiritual potential for shaping a comprehensively and harmoniously developed individual. This potential will grow as our society develops, and it is very important to use it sensibly.

In the final analysis, all forms of ideological work must be focused on educating the new person, a person with high communist qualities. Questions of moral education assume great significance in this connection. The higher our society rises in its development, the more intolerable become the deviations from socialist norms of morality that are still encountered. These deviations contradict the very essence of our system.

Unfortunately, questions of propaganda of Soviet morality still do not occupy their proper place in the work of the society's organizations. The thing is that not enough lectures are given on these problems, they do not embrace a wide audience, including young people, and this work is done episodically and not on a proper scale. The standard of the substance of lectures and reports on this topic leaves a lot to be desired, and they lack attractiveness, regard for the specific nature of the audience and its needs and, consequently, effectiveness. Insufficient teachers, psychologists and scientists are still being involved in this important work.

It is necessary more actively to develop the struggle against such negative phenomena as egoism and philistinism, moneygrubbing, red tape, indifference toward the people's cares and affairs, drunkenness, parasitism and bribetaking and against offenses of various kinds. It is known that it is harder to reeducate than to educate. Therefore attention should be paid not only to the struggle against these manifestations but also to the education of our people, from a young age, in the spirit of high morality and intolerance of negative manifestations.

In this work the Znaniye Society has a large field of activity. It must give all possible support and encouragement to lecturers' addresses on questions of morals and morality.

Youth and the rising generation demand special attention and concern. And this is understandable: Youth is the country's future and is faced with continuing history and the cause begun by the older generation of Soviet people.

It is known that a person's consciousness, culture and moral foundations are shaped by society's whole way of life. But it is also known what a great role purposeful educational work plays in this. This applies all the more to the young time of life, when a person is molded as an individual, as a citizen, when his propensities are determined, his profession chosen and his character shaped.

The Znaniye Society must still more actively help young people in the profound and systematic study of revolutionary science, to master professional knowledge to perfection and to develop an active life stance and the best qualities of the Soviet person.

It would be wrong, however, not to see that certain organizations that are called upon to conduct educational work with young people, including your society's organizations, are still greatly in debt to them. This is an important problem, and it is no secret that, with inadequate attention being given to it, it is assuming acute forms.

Let us take the labor education and professional orientation of young people. Shortcomings here sometimes lead to the individual's acute moral disharmony and entail a mental trauma for those young men and women who, for the sake of misunderstood prestige, have chosen a speciality not in keeping with their soul or vocation.

There are also other youth problems, you might say, connected with their behavior in society, their sometimes perverted attention to fashion trends, their attitude to their elders and so forth. They must be constantly in the Znaniye Society's field of vision. This is such an important question, comrades, that neither time nor effort must be spared for it.

Addressing the recently concluded 19th Komsomol Congress, L.I. Brezhnev said that young people must "from youth learn to be cultured, organized people who know how to value their own and other people's time and who respect their elders -- in short, educated, good, decent people and real citizens of the developed socialist society."

Fine words! To contribute to this and help the rising generation to enter life as worthy citizens of their country and people -- what could be more noble and honorable for an ideological worker!

Lecture work, Comrade M.S. Solomentsev pointed out, is a living, creative matter. Success here, as in any sphere of human activity, depends to a determining degree on people -- on the training and skill of lecturers and the efforts of the entire thousands-strong aktiv of the RSFSR Znaniye Society. "The most important thing in any school," V.I. Lenin wrote, "is the ideological and political thrust of the lectures. What determines this thrust? Entirely and exclusively the composition of the lecturers."

Our republic's Znaniye Society possesses tremendous scientific potential. Its composition includes many academicians, doctors and candidates of sciences and professors, tens of thousands of scientific workers and representatives of creative unions and a large detachment of skilled specialists and leading workers in the national economy.

Of course, we have many lecturers who take a thoughtful and comprehensive approach to every lecture to an audience and raise topical questions of interest to people.

But there is no denying that one also encounters lecturers who display a formal approach to their work. And this cannot but concern the society's organizations. The spirit of tireless creative questioning must fill the society's every organization and every lecturer's day -- questioning which will help you to raise people to new deeds and achievements, to elevate the Soviet person and to inculcate in him goodness toward a friend and implacability toward evil. And this must be striven for systematically and in every possible way.

We are approaching the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union's formation -- a portentous event graphically attesting to the triumph of the Communist Party's Leninist nationalities policy.

It is natural that, in preparing for the glorious jubilee, the Znaniye Society's organizations must widely organize propaganda of the achievements of all the Soviet peoples and their friendship and fraternity. And this work must be activated in every possible way.

Here I would like to draw attention also to the multinational composition of the RSFSR itself. There are among the peoples who inhabit it many who over the years of Soviet power have traveled a path equal to centuries, having crossed entire historic formations. The vivid and profound display of these gains of our party and state is of very great significance.

As the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the USSR's 60th anniversary points out, it is necessary to strengthen work on the patriotic and international education of working people, particularly young people, and to propagandize the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people and their heroic achievements.

This applies directly and immediately to your society, Comrade M.S. Solomentsev said in conclusion. The entire history of our struggle and victories shows that there is no stronger and sharper weapons than words, words of Leninist truth. However the means of mass communication develop, nothing can take the place of the lecturer's living words in the education of people.

TSENTROSOYUZ CHIEF ON ROLE OF PERSONAL PLOTS

PM141331 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 21, Signed to Press 27 May 82 p 4

[NEDELYA interview with Aleksey Alekseyevich Smirnov, chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy: "Personal, But for Everyone"]

[Text] "Confronting the question of personal plots" is how L.I. Brezhnev graphically and meaningfully described a most important task for the Tsentrosoyuz at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, which approved the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990.... Consumer cooperatives are called upon to make a significant contribution to the storehouses of food resources. Today I would like to single out from all the diverse spheres of their activity the aspect to which the leader of our party and state particularly drew attention, while it is still, so to speak, fresh in our minds.

Dubious debates about the need for peasants' plots have long been a thing of the past. For 17 years now, ever since the party Central Committee's historic March (1965) plenum, a course of promoting citizens' subsidiary plots in every way has been pursued.

Let us consider the figures. In the country today there are 35 million personal plots belonging to rural dwellers, with 23.3 million head of cattle, 14.2 million pigs, 30.5 million sheep and goats and a large quantity of poultry. Yet the demand for meat and dairy products is still not satisfied and there are not enough vegetables and fruit -- this was discussed at the plenum. There is no denying that the procurement workers in the consumer cooperative system have done much recently. Last year alone 837,000 tons of meat and fat and more than 800 million eggs were purchased from the population (not counting procurements for the state plan). But these indicators are only good from yesterday's viewpoint. The Tsentrosoyuz intends to buy 1 million tons of meat from rural dwellers this year.

Some 8 million hectares is the area of peasants' plots and gardening partnerships, where potatoes, vegetables and fruit so necessary to the population are grown. It is the duty of consumer cooperatives to use this major reserve zealously and thriftily. That is why we plan to increase purchases from personal plots in the next 2 years to 7.3 million tons of potatoes, 2.1 million tons of fruit and 3.6 million tons of vegetables.

Turning these plans, which exist as yet only on paper, into reality and transforming them into real food products demands much tireless work. On the basis of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the Tsentrosoyuz has elaborated a "comprehensive program for increasing the commodity resources of the consumer cooperative system," which defines the concrete form all the parameters of our work with personal subsidiary plots.

Today, after the remarkable decisions of the party Central Committee's May plenum, new, very specific measures are required in order to ensure that more high-quality food products reach our people's tables.

What must we do to achieve this? First and foremost, in conjunction with party and Soviet organs, we must create a social climate in which kolkhoz members, workers, employees and young people in the countryside are permeated heart and soul with the conviction that all that they grow on their personal plot -- be it potatoes or poultry, livestock or vegetables -- is a matter of state importance. And this can be achieved not with words but only with concrete, day-to-day assistance. Let procurement workers in each component of the consumer cooperative system look in on every subsidiary personal plot and create all -- I repeat, all -- the necessary conditions for the efficient, convenient and smooth reception of the produce offered. The link between the personal plot and the consumer association must be durable and long-lasting, there must be a guaranteed market for surpluses, and pricing policy must be flexible and mutually acceptable. Rural workers who devote part of their free time to growing agricultural products near their homes have a right to expect the allocation of mixed feed, financial advances and, of course, preferential treatment in the acquisition of goods in high demand.

Fulfilling these tasks means promoting normal activity on personal subsidiary plots, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said. That means confronting their problems. And that means making a contribution to the implementation of the Food Program.

15 JUNE PARTY PLENUMS DISCUSS MAY CPSU PLENUM

LD152148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The country's party organizations are discussing the outcome of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks ensuing from the speech there by Comrade Brezhnev. Plenums of the Krasnoyarsk Kraykom and Bashkirskiy and Ryazanskiy Obkoms took place 15 June. Comrade Chernenko spoke in Krasnoyarsk, Comrade Kuznetsov in Ufa and comrade Solomentsev in Ryazan.

Plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of Uzbekistan, Georgia and Latvia were also held. Reports at them were made by leaders of the party organizations of those republics -- Comrades Rashidov, Shevardnadze and Voss. Obkom plenums were held in the various towns.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE 13 JULY

LD122212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2104 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decreed that the next session of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet be convened.

It will open on 13 July 1982 in Moscow.

MINISTER BATALIN ON GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION

LD160856 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 16 Jun 82

["Embargo Will Not Hold Back Construction of Gas Pipelines in the Soviet Union" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- The embargo imposed by U.S. President Reagan on the sale to the Soviet Union of pipelayers and other technical facilities for the construction of gas pipelines will not affect the rate of construction of such pipelines in the Soviet Union. This was said by Yuriy Batalin, first deputy minister of construction of oil and gas industry enterprises. His interview was published in the journal PLANOVYE KHOZYAYSTVO (PLANNED ECONOMY).

Yuriy Batalin said that construction work on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, through which Siberian gas will be transported to West European countries, is in full swing all along its length. "We have sufficient technical facilities to finish this gas pipeline in time," the deputy minister said.

Yuriy Batalin stressed that the production of pipe layers, not inferior to those made abroad, specifically those supplied by Americans, has been mastered in the Soviet Union. In 1981, the deputy minister said, gas pipeline builders received over a hundred such machines. The output of pipelayers will be increased shortly two or threefold, and we shall have about 1,700 of them before the end of the current five-year plan period (1981-85).

The construction of pipelines in the Soviet Union is fully mechanized, Yuriy Batalin said. During the current five-year period (1981-85) it is planned to build over 60,000 kilometres of trunk pipelines and over 20,000 kilometers of pipelines at oil and gas fields.

MAKEYEV ATTENDS LIGHT INDUSTRY DAY MEETING

PM151435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 82 p 3

[TASS report: "On Eve of Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to a professional holiday -- Light Industry Workers' Day -- was held in Moscow on 11 June. In the meeting Presidium were V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; F.I. Mochalin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, leading production workers and innovators, socialist competition winners and representatives of the capital's public.

The report was delivered by N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry.

The meeting participants gave assurances that the sector's working people would devote all their strength, knowledge and experience to further improving their work and successfully fulfilling the chief task of the 5-year plan -- further improving the Soviet people's well-being.

BRIEFS

NEW GAS DEPOSIT -- Tashkent, June 12, TASS -- A new gas deposit has been discovered in the south of the Kyzyl-Kum desert in Uzbekistan. The big deposit of gas with a low sulphur content was found beneath Mount Uchkyr that towers over the sand dunes. It was this anomaly of the landscape that first attracted the attention of geologists. Data of aerial surveys and geophysical studies was fed into a computer which drew the conclusion that there must be gas there. This "diagnosis" was confirmed by a well sunk at the foot of the mountain. It yielded a powerful stream of gas from a depth of about two kilometres. According to preliminary estimates, the new deposit, even if worked intensively, should last for several decades. The Uchkyr gas deposit is the seventh discovered by the republic's geologists since the beginning of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985). [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 12 Jun 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 13-15 JUN

LD160446 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by a Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13-15 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

13 June

The grain harvest is under way in Uzbekistan. Machine operators in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast have already harvested over half the bread grain sown in the irrigated area. (1750 GMT)

14 June

Kazakhstan is beginning to harvest grain. Barley and wheat are ripening in Chimgentskaya Oblast. Due to the drought, grain this year is short and reapers have been adjusted accordingly. (1430 GMT)

Grain harvesting has begun in Chimgentskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan where 500,000 hectares are to be harvested. (1200 GMT)

15 June

The harvest of winter barley has been completed in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast. (0730 GMT)

In Dnepropetrovsk more fodder has been laid in than by this time last year: about 60,000 tons of hay, about the same of early silage and about 40,000 tons of mixed grasses. (0805 GMT)

In Uzbekistan the grain in the unirrigated lands has suffered from drought so the harvesting is focused on the irrigated regions. This year grain has been sown on 130,000 hectares of irrigated land and front-ranking teams are gathering up to 60 quintals per hectare of wheat. This year grain is low-growing, which could lead to losses, but great care is being taken to ensure that machinery is in good order to minimize such losses. Around Kiev 500,000 tons of green material is used daily for livestock fodder. Cutting of all forms of fodder is under way with the help of townspeople, often even by hand and along hedgerows, in swamps, everywhere possible. Care is also being taken to ensure high quality by careful drying of haylage and silage. Slow work, however, especially in Chernigovskaya, Khmel'nitskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Zhitomirskaya and Vinnitskaya Oblasts, is causing losses in quality and quantity of fodder. The slowness is due to the fact that the largest number of fodder-fathering machinery not yet overhauled is to be found on the farms in these oblasts. Severe criticism has been directed towards works producing spare parts for such machinery, for it is often for lack of the most minor part that tens of thousands of hay-cutting machines throughout the country are inoperative. (1100 GMT)

GRAIN HARVESTING BEGINS IN SOUTHERN KIRGIZIA

PM151107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Grain From the Mountain Valleys"]

[Text] Osh, 10 Jun -- The grain has ripened early in the warm sun in the valleys of southern Kirgizia. The machine operators of Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayon have begun the mass threshing of wheat and barley in the irrigated grainfields. The grain growers of the Batken and Kugart Valleys are joining in the harvesting.

The spring drought did substantial damage to the grainfields in Oshkaya Oblast. In these conditions the farmers have changed their traditional harvest tactics. Concentrating the machinery on the irrigated areas, they have decided to carry out the harvesting 50-100 percent faster than last year and without losses.

FURTHER REPORT ON SOWING, HARVESTING, FODDER

PM160813 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed agricultural review: "In the Country's Fields"]

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by Monday 7 June 141.3 million hectares of spring crops had been sown in the country, including 85.4 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn).

Some 2.6 million hectares of millet have been sown along with 3.85 million hectares of corn for grain, 4.2 million hectares of sunflowers, 629,000 hectares of rice and 732,000 hectares of soybeans. More than 1 million hectares of flax and 15.7 million hectares of silage corn have been sown.

Some 3 million hectares of potatoes and 1.2 million hectares of vegetables have been sown.

Some 4.9 million hectares of spring crops were sown last week, including 2.2 million hectares of grain and pulse crops. Spring sowing can be regarded as practically finished. Very few late crops remain to be sown, mainly in the eastern RSFSR.

Specialists note that the sowing campaign was well organized. Farms in most areas sowed at optimal times. More corn for grain and silage, millet, rice, potatoes and vegetables have been sown than by the same time last year. Endeavoring to make an immediate and fitting contribution to the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum decisions, the farmers have switched to summer fieldwork right away, with a sense of great responsibility. The first and second interrow cultivations of row crops have been carried out over large areas. In Uzbekistan, for example, all the cotton has been thinned out and has had two cultivations. All sowings have been top-dressed with mineral fertilizers and watering is being carried out efficiently. In the southern part of central Asia, farms have made a good start on the cereal harvest. Grain growers in Uzbekistan's southernmost Surkhandarinskaya Oblast have started selling grain to the state. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Angorskiy, Termezskiy and Sherabadskiy Rayons have dispatched the first convoys of wheat grown on irrigated land. Many farms are threshing 40 quintals per hectare; leading teams are threshing in excess of 70 quintals.

The Azerbaijan farmers are also harvesting grain. The harvest has begun, as usual, with barley, but the machine operators expect to get the biggest harvests in the wheat fields.

But perhaps the farmers' chief preoccupation at the moment is haymaking. Most parts of the country have good grass following the May rain. The first cut has been carried out on 5.55 million hectares. Farms in the RSFSR, Georgia, Moldavia, Kirgizia, Turkmenia and Estonia have cut more than by the same time last year.

Leading farms are seeking to lay in 40-45 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock. This amount is essential for the steady and dynamic development of livestock raising production in accordance with the demands of the country's Food Program. And there are many examples of a thoughtful and energetic approach to the solution of this task.

However, the first days of haymaking have also revealed certain organizational shortcomings. Many farms in the Non-Chernozem Zone have been slow to start.

Farms in Siberia, the Urals, Kazakhstan and in a number of Ukrainian and Belorussian oblasts, where equipment is not being used efficiently enough, must be more businesslike and flexible. Local soviets and economic organs must adopt a very exacting approach to the utilization of irrigated land. It is no secret that in a number of areas irrigated land is not yet providing the projected fodder yields. There are many shortcomings in irrigation organization.

The population is making an appreciable contribution to strengthening the fodder base. Cutting of grass by hand is being organized on poor land, in patches of forest and on other land. Worth noting and worthy of support in this respect is the initiative by local soviet deputies in the Donbass. Teams of mowers comprising rural inhabitants not engaged in plant growing, set up with their direct participation, are successfully carrying out the "green harvest."

Azerbaijan SSR farmers on the Oktyabr Kolkhoz in Pushkinskiy Rayon have carried out the third comprehensive cultivation of cotton.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE ORBITAL RESEARCH, TESTS

LD150826 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Flight Control Center June 15 TASS -- Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are working for the second month on board the orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5.

After checking separate systems of the station the crew today continues fulfilment of the scheduled flight programme. The schedule for the day envisages another series of astro-physical investigations with the use of the autonomous navigation system Delta, biological experiments, visual observance of the surface of the world's ocean and physical exercises. Parallel with this work, the cosmonauts are installing and checking the functioning of scientific equipment and instruments designed for joint investigations on orbit by an international crew with participation of a French cosmonaut. The mass-spectrometrical apparatuses Astra-1 were switched on yesterday with the object of assessing the parameters of the atmosphere, directly surrounding the station, and studying the atmosphere of the earth and ionosphere. The measurements are made by means of counters installed at various levels of the outside surface of the Salyut-7 station.

According to telemetric information, the flight of the orbital scientific-research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz-T-5 proceeds normally. The cosmonauts feel fine.

FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL VIEWED

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[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun, TASS -- The Soviet Union regards protection of environment as one of the major social and economic problems in which the peoples of the whole world have a vital stake. This was said at a press conference today by chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring [control], Yuriy Izrael. The press conference was organized in connection with the world day of environmental protection marked in the country.

The scientist recalled that the Soviet Union has a ramified national system of environmental monitoring. It consists of a network of stations in 450 cities. At present automated stationary and mobile stations for controlling the purity of air and water are being developed.

The scientist noted that research activities are under way in the USSR to develop measures to control wastes, floods, mud flows, avalanches and earthquakes. Recycling technologies are being intensively developed and introduced.

The USSR state legislature [as received] now includes norms for maximum permissible concentrations for the main chemicals discharged into the atmosphere by enterprises, automobiles and electric power stations. Unfortunately, he recalled, these norms are more lax in other countries and that is why, for instance, there comes each year from the West to the territory of the USSR about 5 million tons of sulphur dioxide which has an unfavourable effect both on nature and man.

The scientist considers that the only realistic way of resolving the complex problems of environmental protection on the global and regional scale is a close and comprehensive international cooperation. The USSR cooperates most broadly and actively with the CEMA countries. Izrael reported that bilateral cooperation was practised with capitalist countries, for instance with France on atmospheric air protection, with Sweden, Denmark and Finland. Talks are under way with Iran and Turkey. The USSR is cooperating with the USA within the framework of 41 joint projects. "However, of late, the American side is curtailing the programmes of Soviet-American cooperation in the field of environmental protection, which is a matter of regret for Soviet specialists since both countries have been repeatedly convinced of the need and fruitfulness of the cooperation," Izrael pointed out.